



BOOK NO.

ACCESSION

590.6 C43-1

287271

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

Form No. 37-5M-6-29

C

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1223 03453 8638

The CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

The
CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

Year Book
1927



General Offices During Period of Construction
8 E. HURON STREET • CHICAGO

x 590.6

C 43⁺

287271

THE FAITHORN COMPANY
CHICAGO

3 1223 03453 8638

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Objects of the Society	7
Officers, Trustees and Members	9
Membership Classifications	13
Cook County Commissioners	15
Construction Program	17
Admission	21
The Park	23
Service Equipment	33
Proposed Collection	37
The Directors	41
How to Go to the Zoo	45
History	49
Necrology	76
Zoos in Other Cities	79
Addenda	89
Charter	
By-laws	
Forest Preserve Agreement	
The McCormick Gift	
Legislative Acts	
Plot Plan of the Park, Inside Back Cover	

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The foundation, maintenance, and control of Zoological Parks or Gardens and other collections; the promotion of Zoology and kindred subjects; the instruction and recreation of the people; the collection, holding and expenditure of funds for zoological research and publication; the protection of wild life and kindred purposes.

THE CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY



OFFICERS

JOHN T. McCUTCHEON	<i>President</i>
JOHN BORDEN	<i>Vice-President</i>
JOHN T. PIRIE	<i>Vice-President</i>
GRAHAM ALDIS	<i>Secretary</i>
OSCAR G. FOREMAN	<i>Treasurer</i>



TRUSTEES

Terms Expire 1928

JOHN T. PIRIE	FRANK J. WILSON	STANLEY FIELD
MRS. EDITH ROCKEFELLER McCORMICK	ANTON J. CERMAK	
FRANK HIBBARD	CHARLES S. PETERSON	JAMES SIMPSON

Terms Expire 1929

BOARDMAN CONOVER	ALFRED E. HAMILL
------------------	------------------

Terms Expire 1930

JOHN T. McCUTCHEON	JOHN BORDEN	GRAHAM ALDIS
ARTHUR A. HUEBSH		WILLIAM H. MITCHELL

Terms Expire 1931

OSCAR G. FOREMAN	FRANCIS E. MANIERRE	JAMES O. HEYWORTH
JOHN R. MAGILL		CHARLES H. WACKER

Terms Expire 1932

LESTER L. FALK	EZRA J. WARNER	HERBERT E. BRADLEY
EDWARD L. GLASER		GEORGE W. DIXON

COMMITTEES

Executive Committee

JOHN T. McCUTCHEON	GRAHAM ALDIS	FRANK J. WILSON
JOHN BORDEN	OSCAR G. FOREMAN	LESTER L. FALK
JOHN T. PIRIE	EZRA J. WARNER	JAMES SIMPSON

*Membership Committee*GRAHAM ALDIS, *Chairman*

EDWARD L. GLASER	ALFRED E. HAMILL	CHARLES H. WACKER
FRANCIS E. MANIERRE		JOHN T. PIRIE

*Finance Committee*EZRA J. WARNER, *Chairman*

FREDERICK H. RAWSON	JAMES SIMPSON	OSCAR G. FOREMAN
---------------------	---------------	------------------

Organization Committee

JAMES SIMPSON	LESTER L. FALK	EZRA J. WARNER
---------------	----------------	----------------

*Animal Committee*JOHN BORDEN, *Chairman*

HERBERT E. BRADLEY	FRANCIS E. MANIERRE
WALLACE EVANS	HONORE PALMER

*Building and Grounds Committee*STANLEY FIELD, *Chairman*

MRS. ROCKEFELLER	McCORMICK	JOHN T. PIRIE
	JAMES O. HEYWORTH	

LIFE MEMBERS

LUEDER, ARTHUR C.



GOVERNING MEMBERS

(All the Trustees and the following:)

ABBOTT, W. RUFUS	DAWES, RUFUS C.	KEEP, CHAUNCEY
ALDIS, ARTHUR T.	DENEEN, CHARLES S.	KELLEY, WILLIAM V.
ALLERTON, ROBERT	DICK, A. B.	KELLY, D. F.
ARMOUR, LESTER	DONNELLEY, REUBEN H.	KUPPENHEIMER, LOUIS B.
ARMOUR, PHILIP D.	DONNELLEY, T. E.	LAMONT, ROBERT P.
ATKINSON, CHARLES T.	EVANS, SAMUEL	LANDIS, KENESAW M.
AVERY, SEWELL L.	EVANS, WALLACE	LASKER, ALBERT D.
BAIRD, WYLLYS W.	FELTON, SAMUEL M.	LITSINGER, EDWARD R.
BASSFORD, LOWELL C.	FENTRESS, CALVIN	LOEBER, PAUL C.
BERMINGHAM, EDWARD J.	FERNALD, CHARLES	LOGAN, FRANK G.
BILLINGS, DR. FRANK	FIELD, MARSHALL	MAGNUS, AUGUST C.
BORLAND, CHAUNCEY B.	FOREMAN, HAROLD E.	MARK, CLAYTON
BRADLEY, JOHN DORR	FOREMAN, HENRY G.	MARKHAM, C. H.
BREWSTER, WALTER S.	FREUND, EDWIN O.	MARRIOTT, A. R.
BROWN, WILLIAM L.	FULLER, L. W.	McCLUER, WILLIAM B.
BUCK, GLEN	GATZERT, AUGUST	McCORMICK, ROBT. R.
BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE T.	GLESSNER, J. J.	McDOUGAL, JAMES B.
BUFFINGTON, E. J.	GOODMAN, W. O.	McKINLOCK, GEORGE A.
BURNHAM, D. H.	GETZ, GEORGE F.	McLENNAN, DONALD R.
BURTON, OLIVER M.	GOODSPEED, CHARLES B.	MILLER, GEORGE A.
BUTLER, EDWARD B.	HAMILL, CHARLES H.	MITCHELL, JOHN J., JR.
CAHN, BERTRAM J.	HARRIS, A. W.	MORTON, JOY
CARPENTER, AUGUSTUS A.	HARTWELL, FRED G.	MORTON, MARK
CARRY, E. F.	HASKELL, FREDERICK T.	MUNROE, CHARLES A.
CHALMERS, WILLIAM J.	HOLABIRD, JOHN A.	NOEL, JOSEPH R.
CLOW, WILLIAM E.	HOLLIS, MRS. H. L.	PALMER, HONORE
COLBURN, FREDERICK S.	HUTCHINS, JAMES C., JR.	PALMER, POTTER
CRANE, R. T., JR.	ICKES, MRS. HAROLD	PEABODY, AUGUSTUS S.
CUDAHY, JOSEPH M.	INSULL, SAMUEL	PELOUZE, WILLIAM N.
CUMMINGS, D. MARK	JONES, OWEN B.	PIKE, CHARLES B.
CUNNINGHAM, FRANK S.	JONES, THOMAS D.	PIKE, EUGENE ROCKWELL
DAU, J. J.	JUDAH, NOBLE B.	POOL, MARVIN B.
DAWES, CHARLES G.	KEELEY, JAMES	RAWSON, F. H.

REYNOLDS, ARTHUR	SHAW, THEODORE A.	TRAYLOR, MELVIN A.
REYNOLDS, GEORGE M.	SLAVIK, HENRY G.	TYSON, RUSSELL
ROBINSON, T. W.	SMITH, SOLOMON A.	VILES, LAURENCE M.
ROSENWALD, JULIUS	SMITH, WALTER BYRON	WALLER, JAMES B.
RUNNELLS, CLIVE	SMULSKI, JOHN F.	WENDELL, BARRETT, JR.
RUSSELL, E. A.	SNOW, EDGAR M.	WENTWORTH, JOHN
RYERSON, EDWARD L.	SOSKA, A. F.	WETMORE, F. O.
RYERSON, EDWARD L., JR.	SPRAGUE, A. A.	WHEALAN, EMMETT
RYERSON, MARTIN A.	STEVENS, ELMER T.	WILSON, FRANK J.
SCHAFFNER, ROBERT C.	STROBEL, CHARLES L.	WILSON, THOMAS E.
SCHWEPPE, CHARLES H.	STRONG, WALTER A.	WILSON, WALTER H.
SCOTT, FRANK H.	STUART, R. DOUGLAS	WINTER, WALLACE C.
SCOTT, GEORGE E.	SUNNY, B. E.	WRIGLEY, PHILIP K.
SCOTT, JOHN W.	SWIFT, GUSTAVUS F., JR.	WRIGLEY, WILLIAM, JR.
SEAVERN, GEORGE A., JR.	SWIFT, HAROLD H.	ZANDER, HENRY G.
SELZ, J. HARRY	SZYMCZAK, M. S.	ZELOSKY, WILLIAM
SHAFFER, JOHN C.	TENNEY, HORACE K.	
SHANAHAN, DAVID E.	THORNE, CHARLES H.	



MEMBERSHIP CLASSIFICATIONS



GOVERNING MEMBERS (*Limited to 200*)

Payment upon election, \$100

HONORARY MEMBERS

By unanimous nomination of the
Executive Committee

LIFE MEMBERS (*Unlimited*)

Single Payment, \$100

ANNUAL MEMBERS (*Unlimited*)

Annual dues, \$10



ANTON J. CERMAK

*President, Board of County Commissioners
Cook County, Illinois*

COOK COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

1927

ANTON J. CERMAK, *President*

FRANCIS L. BOUTELL

ANDREW C. METZGER

WILLIAM BUSSE

LOUIS NETTELHORST

JOSEPH P. CAROLAN

HARRY A. NEWBY

JOHN W. GIBSON

CHARLES S. PETERSON

JOHN W. JARONOWSKI

OSCAR W. SCHMIDT

MAURICE F. KAVANAGH

EMMETT WHEALAN

FRANK J. KRIZ

FRANK J. WILSON

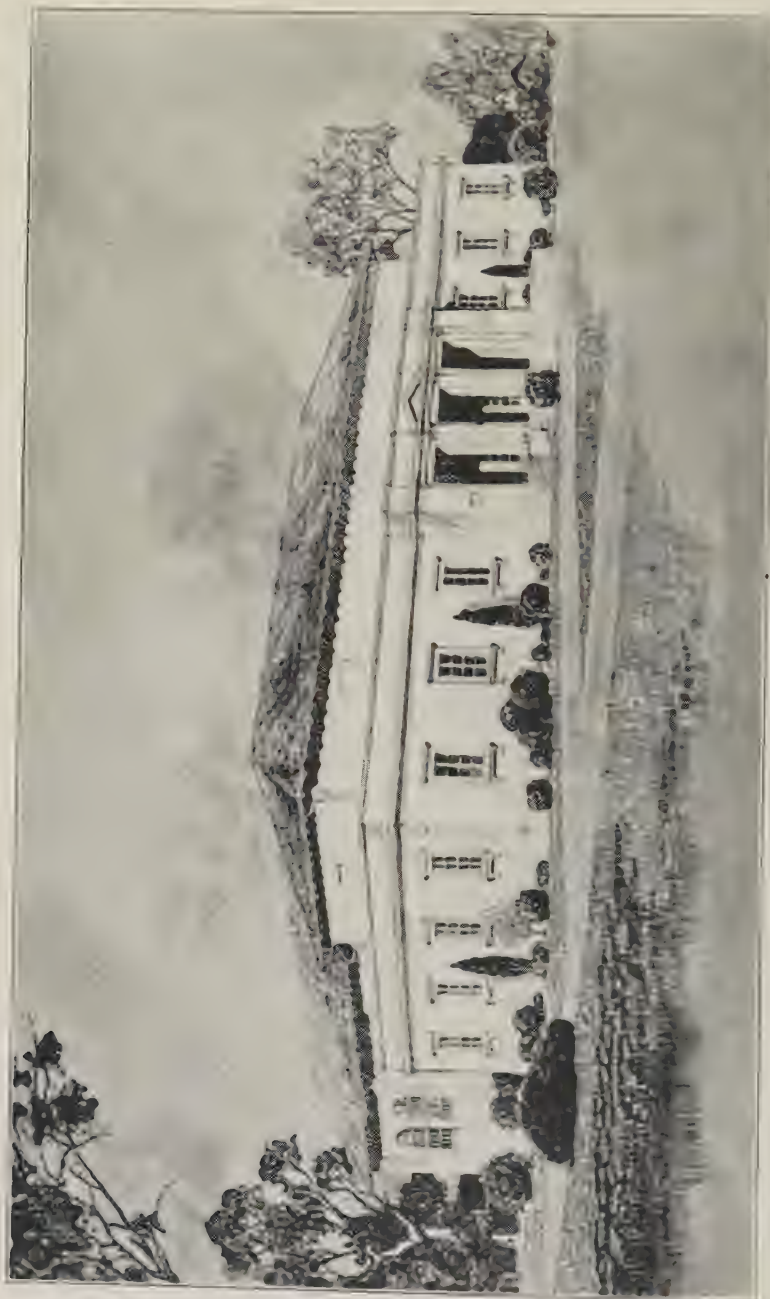


MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE PARK

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
FOR 1927 AND 1928

WORK ON GROUNDS

	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
Complete Underground Sewer and Water Lines	\$102,000
Heat and Electricity Distribution to buildings	100,000
Fencing Property	19,000
Construction of Artificial Lake	45,000
Grading, Planting Trees and Shrubbery	80,000
Landscaping and Road Work	60,000
Building Paddocks for Bison, Elk, Deer, Etc.	45,000
Building Barless Enclosures for Bears	250,000
Drilling Well for Water Supply	21,000
Pumping Machinery and Water Tank	21,000
Moving and Rebuilding Old Greenhouse on Property	8,000
	\$751,000



REPTILE HOUSE

— Construction Program —

BUILDINGS

	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
Administration Building	
Entrance Gate and Wall	\$ 96,000
Main Rest Room and Comfort Station	
Power House	42,000
Reptile House	67,000
Small Mammal House	75,000
Bird House	75,000
Director's Residence Remodeling	7,000
Stable and Service Garage	11,000
Commissary Building	43,000
	\$416,000

— Construction Program —

THE buildings to be constructed during 1927 are the entrance group, the power house and the reptile house. The architectural style of all is to be Italian Renaissance of the simple country type— white walls, red tile roofs, stone columns and some stone trim. Contracts for these were to be closed about August 1.

The entrance group consists of a main gateway for pedestrians, containing ticket booths, check rooms and so forth, its three arches closed when desired by pairs of ornamental wrought-iron gates. To the West of the gateway is the administration building, containing all offices for the Park. East of the gateway is a building containing comfort stations for men and women, rest rooms and quarters for the Park police. Each building is joined to the gateway by an ornamental wall, along which is a covered passage with benches, affording visitors a meeting place and shelter from inclement weather. The exit turnstiles are in these walls.

* * *

The reptile house is to be located in the southwestern division of the Park, facing the pond for ducks and wading birds. It is approximately 100 feet square. Around its sides are twenty-one glass front cages with naturalistic backgrounds, and behind these cages a service alley for cleaning cages and changing specimens. In the center of the building is a patio, thirty feet square, containing three large glass cages for pythons and anacondas and three alligator pools. In and around the pools and cages will be palms and tropical shrubbery. Abundant space for the public is provided, and an artificial ventilation system will be installed so as to afford visitors a constant supply of fresh, tempered air, untainted by odors from the cages.

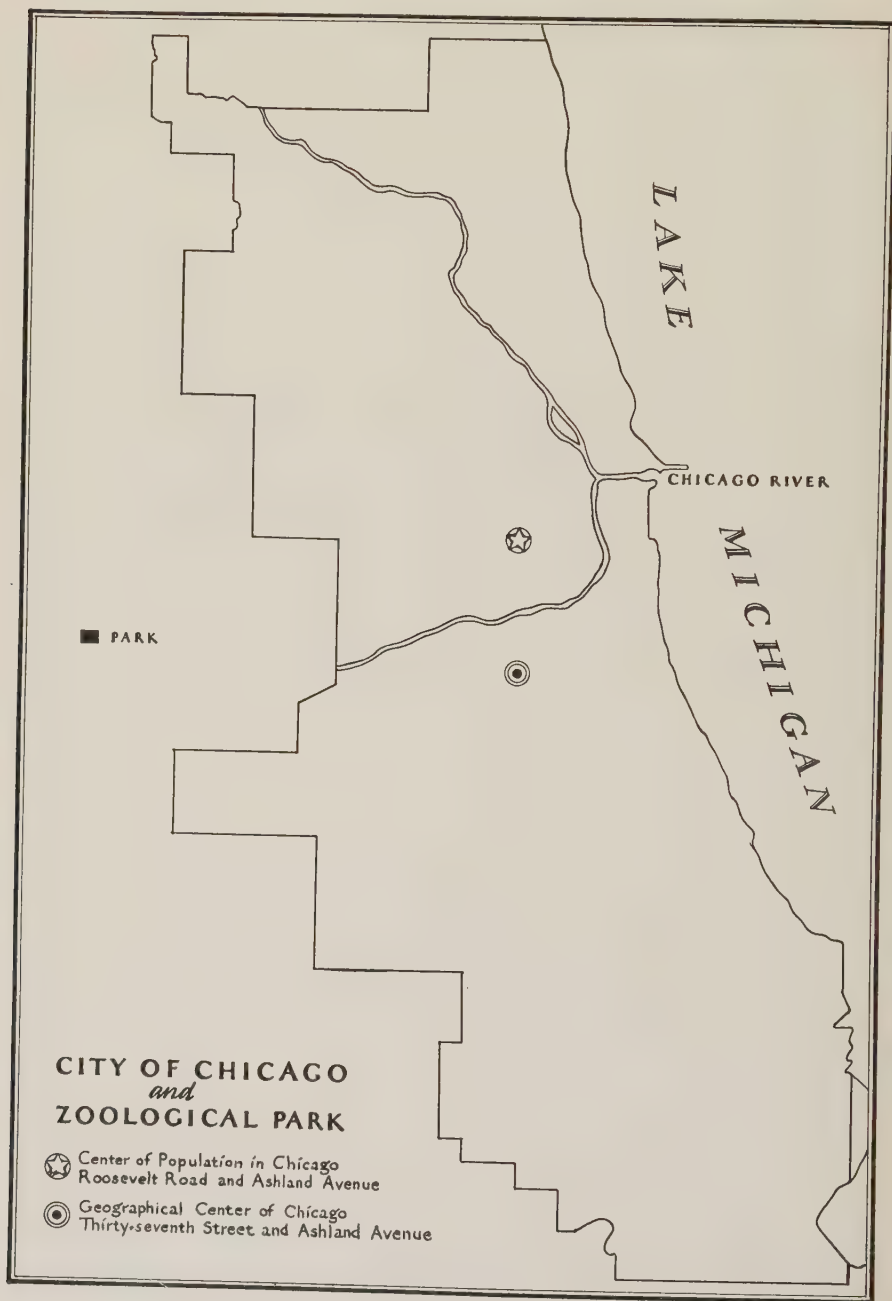
The power house equipment includes boilers for heat and power, water pumps, electric switchboard and transformers. Its large coal bins can be filled directly from cars on a siding from the suburban electric tracks.

ADMISSION



There will be free admission to the Chicago Zoological Park three days a week—Saturday, Sunday and one other day. The Park will also be free on all legal holidays and at all times to children under fifteen years of age when accompanied by adults. On other days there will be an admission fee of fifty cents, with twenty-five cents charged for unaccompanied children. The proceeds of all such fees will be devoted exclusively to maintaining the collection of animals.

In making these regulations the Society has been guided by the example of the New York Zoological Park, the London Zoo and other public institutions, notably the Art Institute of Chicago. An admission fee will result in smaller numbers of visitors on the days charged. This will give employes a better opportunity to clean up the Park, to move animals and attend to all other work incident to caring for the grounds and collection. These quiet days are also an advantage to groups of students or scientists who come to a Zoo for serious study. Finally, the rest is very beneficial to the health of the animals, particularly certain species of nervous temperament.



THE PARK

THE Chicago Zoological Park comprises a total development of 196 acres located in Brookfield, about one-half mile West of the town of Riverside. It is bounded on the East by the Desplaines river; on the North by Thirty-first street; on the West by Salt Creek; and on the South by the tracks of the Chicago and West Towns R. R., with the exception of sixteen acres lying South of this company's electric line.

For the present, however, the Park proper is limited to a rectangular tract of 133 acres, enclosed by an eight-foot, non-climbable fence running along Forbes road on the East, Thirty-first street on the North, just West of Salt Creek on the West, and along the car tracks on the South. The long dimension of this plot is East and West, which permits an arrangement whereby practically all of the animal enclosures have a southern exposure and are benefited by the maximum amount of sunlight. Within it, construction is now rapidly proceeding.

The forty-seven acres East of Forbes road to the Desplaines provide public picnic grounds, while the sixteen acres South of the suburban car line will be used for other purposes supplementary to the plan for the main Park, there being about ten acres along Forbes road on the East and six acres opposite the West end of the fenced-in area.

The main entrance is on the South side, between Golf and Hollywood roads, with a group of buildings centered about it as described and pictured on pages 16 to 20. It is so arranged that there can be no conflict of pedestrians and automobile traffic. Motors enter from Golf road directly upon the broad boulevard which is carried around the entire Park just inside the fence; they go out through Hollywood road after completing the tour of the grounds. The reason for this and many other superior features of this Zoo lies in the fact that the entire project could be planned at once. Most Gardens lack precise arrangement, the houses being built



ARTIFICIAL LAKE, COVERING ELEVEN ACRES

one by one as funds were available, and the result is a collection of unrelated buildings, cages and yards in which the lions are next to the ostriches, the elephants beside the reptiles, etc., the whole being mixed in a confusion of blind walks. Here, however, it was possible to have a fresh start, to build from the ground up. The plan was slowly and carefully evolved after study of the half-dozen leading Zoos in this country and an equal number abroad. The various species are grouped together in logical, natural order with ample room left in each grouping for future additions.

The Garden is divided approximately in half by an East and West mall, or avenue, one hundred and fifty feet in width and running from the refractory at the East end to the shore of the lake on the West. This wide street, for pedestrians only, has a formal arrangement of macadam walks, grass plots, trees and pools, and has been planned along lines similar to the famous Tapis Vert at Versailles. From the West end, where are located the three sea lion pools, the mall slopes gradually upward toward the refractory. Its length is 2,000 feet. Running North from the main entrance is a minor axis in the form of an avenue similar to the mall and intersecting the latter at about one-third of its length from the East end. The intersection is marked by a large pool which is to be graced by ornamental statuary of suitable design. A few hundred feet North of the intersection rises, in the center of the minor axis, the towering Goat Mountain, which when completed will be a landmark for miles around. It is to be 100 feet high with a steel framework like a modern skyscraper. Concrete will be poured over metal laths riveted to the frame, and the finished job will be a very realistic reproduction of the rocky crags where various species of mountain goats are found.

Thus the grounds of the Zoo are seen to be divided into four parts. Turning to the right after passing through the main entrance and into the minor axis, the visitor finds himself in the Southeastern section. Here, in an attractive grouping, are the small mammal house and yards for bears, badgers, prairie dogs, raccoons, beavers,

muskrats and kangaroos. Everything is reached by graveled walks and the plan is so laid out that all animal enclosures are practically equidistant from the automobile drive. A further feature for the convenience of visitors are parking spaces arranged opposite each center of attraction. This is carried out all the way around the motor road, so that a party can, if it wishes, see the entire collection by auto, stopping only to park and step across the drive as the various groups are reached. In the Northeastern section are the remainder of the Carnivora—foxes and wolves, pumas, tigers, lions, hyenas, etc.

Before going further, description should be made of the one great outstanding feature of the Chicago Zoological Park. No one will leave the Garden pitying the "poor caged animals," for the simple reason that the bears, lions, wolves and others will inhabit barless enclosures! They can be observed in an outdoor setting of rocks, trees and shrubs where they will have ample room for play and exercise and will be able to come up within a few feet of their visitors. A moat of proven effectiveness will separate humans and



EXCAVATION PROCEEDS RAPIDLY

animals, protecting each against the other. This barless type of construction has been very effectively applied by Hagenbeck in Hamburg and represents modern as contrasted to old-fashioned installations. It is employed wherever possible and practicable in our Zoo.

Turning West after inspecting the wolves and cats in the North-eastern section, the visitor crosses the North and South avenue (minor axis) at the foot of Goat Mountain and finds the natural enclosures for the hippopotamuses, elephants, tapirs and rhinoceroses, and facing them, the zebras, alpacas, llamas, Asiatic and European deer, giraffes and camels. Still further West are the antelopes, American deer, and buffaloes. South from these lies the fourth or Southwestern section of the grounds, and as the visitor crosses the wide mall into this part he comes to the cranes and herons, then, going from East to West, the huge flying cage, the pheasants, the aquatic birds (including a big duck pond), the parrots, the main



SMALL LAKE FOR EXOTIC WATER FOWL

Southwestern Section

bird house, insect house, birds of prey, reptile house, monkey island, and finally the primate house which is just off the minor axis a few yards from the main entrance to the grounds.

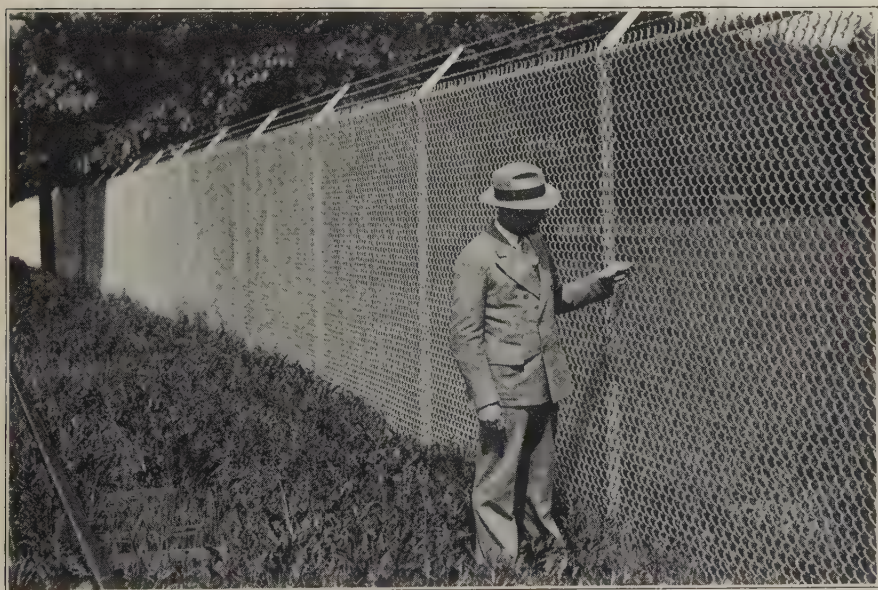
The territory covered in the foregoing description is about two-thirds of the entire plot, the West one-third being left almost untouched, except for walks and clearings, as a picnic ground for the public. Here, however, is located the artificial lake, which is to be nine feet deep covering an area of eleven acres. Boats will be provided for rental at a nominal rate. Around its shores are perfect picnic grounds, heavily wooded with native timber. Just West of the lake and connecting with it is Salt Creek.

While there is nothing freakish nor radical in the plans of the Zoo, they do include some exceptional features not found in other institutions in this country. In the general description of the grounds and equipment mention was made of the insect house. Doubtless the question arises "What is the use of exhibiting insects



CONVENIENT TRANSPORTATION

—who wants to see a collection of tiny pests, some of them only too well known to householders?” As a matter of fact, the insect collection of the London park is one of the best “drawing cards” of the entire garden. One of the exhibits is a table on which are placed two mounds, or ant hills, each inhabited by a colony of ants. A “river” separates the two nations, which are in a state of almost continual warfare. Bridges are thrown across the river, are destroyed, replaced and again attacked. Finally the soldiers of one colony are victorious, and are observed returning with prisoners, cows and other plunder. The whole drama is seen through magnifying glasses attached to the front of the cage. Another exhibit is a glass bee hive, through which the complex social and economic order of the bees can be seen in daily operation. There are passages to the air and in a nearby yard a patch of clover where the workers load themselves with nectar, return and store it in the comb. Then there are great moths and butterflies of vivid beauty to be seen and admired, while



AN EIGHT-FOOT FENCE SURROUNDS THE ENTIRE PARK



HAULING EARTH FROM LAKE TO BUILD REFLECTORY PLAZA AT EAST END OF MALL

nothing is more fascinating than to observe the trap-door spider open and close the front door of his home as he goes in and out.

For really thrilling action, however, the diving birds will, if given the opportunity, qualify as vaudeville entertainers of exceptional talent. It is planned, as progress is made in the development of the Zoo, to have a glass tank as a feeding ground for the swift-winged kingfishers and others which snatch their livelihood from stream or sea. Huge chutes will lead from the various cages to the tank, which will be filled with fish and a cage-full of birds released. One minute of flashing wings, splashing water, triumphant cries, and the tank is suddenly empty. Usually some audacious member of the feathered tribe saves himself a ducking by the simple expedient of seizing a fish from the beak of another bird.

Without doubt the greatest worry of the Zoo director is the health of his living creatures. The various specimens come from every part of the world; beasts and birds from scores of different climates must become accustomed to conditions here. The dromedary from the Sahara, the llama from the cold rare atmosphere of the Andes, the chimpanzee from his hot, damp jungle and the polar bear from the eternal ice and snow of the arctics—all must breathe the air and endure the temperatures of the same environment. The food they eat is as varied as the species represented, but with a well-equipped commissary department it is possible to furnish the specimens with diets almost identical with the food eaten in the natural state. Recently, however, practical adaptation of scientific discoveries has promised great aid in maintaining the health of animals in captivity. Experiments with ultra-violet glass in the London Zoo have produced almost incredible results. According to the director, the use of this glass in place of ordinary window panes, together with quartz lamp radiation, has reduced the tuberculosis and the pneumonia mortality among the primates by 80 per cent! This glass transmits all parts of sunlight, including the actinic or ultra-violet rays which are screened out by ordinary glass. The quartz lamp supplies the same ultra-violet radiation in concentrated form, a

minute's exposure under the ordinary lamp being equal to many hours of sunshine. One remarkable accomplishment at the London gardens was a group of baboons which lived outdoors throughout an entire winter with no protection except the caverns in their rock island. By means of an electric current through resistance coils in the rocks the latter were kept warm and dry, while in the caverns quartz lamps furnished concentrated sunlight. It is reported that this particular group was, at the end of the winter, in better health than others of their kind which spent the season indoors.



SERVICE EQUIPMENT

In a large zoological collection is to be found nearly every condition and need found in a human community. Schools and libraries are doubtless exceptions to this rule, although every intelligent and good-natured animal knows that the more tricks he can do the larger will be "his public." The Park must be supplied with such modern conveniences as sewers, gas and electricity, a big community kitchen, and, of special importance, a well-equipped hospital. In fact, the hospital is the first residence of incoming animals, which are secluded there for at least a period of from twenty-one to thirty days. This period of isolation serves both as a quarantine and a rest cure. While the federal government enforces a quarantine on all hoofed animals shipped to this country, all first class zoological gardens add strict quarantine periods during which the bird or beast is under close observation of director and keepers. Glanders, usually contracted by animals that have been fed infected horse meat, and hoof-and-mouth disease are the plagues most feared by Zoos. Birds must be treated for lice.

Various minor surgical operations and the giving of medicines make up the routine of hospital work. Accidents will always happen and even the best of friends in the cages will have rows and receive wounds which may become infected unless antiseptic precautions are taken. When it is necessary to dress a wound, or give a dose of castor oil, the animal is easily and painlessly made helpless. At one end of the hospital cage is a movable wall placed on rollers so that it can be pushed forward, flattening the animal against the opposite end. A considerable part of the hospital must be devoted to maternity wards, where females can be given special care and provided with a diet which will result in the strongest offspring.

A sanatorium is much more important than the average person would think. Animals are subject to nervous disorders almost as much as humans. The trip from the native country is usually one of many months during which the specimen probably travels half-



DRILLING ARTESIAN WELL
Capacity 750,000 Gallons Per Day

way round the world. His cage has been small, he has been stared at, poked at and given all kinds of food which he shouldn't eat. He is almost a nervous wreck if not actually sick otherwise. If he can be secluded for several weeks after his arrival a great change takes place in his mental and physical conditions. First, he begins to lose fear; he finds that no one is going to hurt him. The worry of where his next meal is coming from is also banished, and he begins to grow fat and lazy. Then he is ready for the exhibition cage or yard, where he soon becomes accustomed to crowds, loses still more of his instinctive fear of man and returns the stares of spectators with equanimity, not to say boredom.

Other units of the service equipment of the Zoo include an administration building, a power plant, located on a siding of the electric railway tracks, a deep well and pumping station, a greenhouse, shops, stables and garages. Ample fire protection will be insured by a 150-foot water tower in the Northwest corner of the park, giving sufficient hydrant pressure to throw a stream of water over any building on the grounds.





PORTRAIT OF A BLACK BEAR

PROPOSED COLLECTION FOR THE PARK

	Species	Specimens
MAMMALS	269	876
BIRDS	794	2398
REPTILES	75	300
BATRACHIANS	30	90
	1168	3664

MAMMALS

	Species	Specimens
Carnivora	65	120
Cats, Dogs, Bears, Otters, Civits.		
Marsupilia	20	60
Opposums, Phalangiers, Kangaroo s, Wallabies.		
Pinnipedia	5	20
Seals, Sea Lions, Walruses.		
Rodentia	50	250
Prairie Dogs, Beavers, Porcupines.		
Lagomorpha	5	20
Rabbits, Hares.		
Edentata	5	10
Armadillos, Aard-vark.		
Insectivora	3	10
Moles, Hedgehogs.		
Primata	60	200
Lemurs, Monkeys, Apes.		
Artiodactyla	40	160
Camels, Swine, Deer, Cattle, Sheep.		
Perissodactyla	12	20
Tapirs, Horse-like Animals.		
Proboscidea	4	6
Elephants.		
	269	876

BIRDS

	Species	Specimens
Ratitae	10	22
Emus, Cassowaries, Ostriches.		
Sphenisciformes	3	12
Penguins.		
Ciconiiformes	26	120
Pelicans, Herons, Storks.		



DIRECTOR E. H. BEAN WITH YOUNG BABOONS
Five Geladas are the First Inhabitants of the Chicago Zoological Park

BIRDS—Continued

	Species	Specimens
Anseriformes	75	250
Swans, Ducks, Geese.		
Falconiformes	25	75
Falcons, Vultures, Eagles.		
Galliformes	30	100
Peafowl, Pheasants, Quail.		
Gruiformes	20	80
Cranes, Coots.		
Charadriiformes	30	100
Gulls, Pigeons, Doves.		
Psittaciformes	60	300
Parrots, Macaws, Parrakeets.		
Cuculiformes	3	9
Touracos.		
Coraciiformes	12	30
Hornbills, Toucons, Owls.		
Passeriformes	500	1300
Finches, Blackbirds, Crows, Sparrows.		
	794	2398

REPTILES

	Species	Specimens
Chelonia	10	30
Turtles, Tortoises, Terrapins.		
Crocodylia	4	25
Alligators, Crocodiles.		
Lacertilia	20	80
Chameleons, Lizards.		
Ophidea	41	165
All Snakes.		
	75	300

BATRACHIANS

	Species	Specimens
Newts, Salamanders, etc.	30	90

INSECTS

Typical Orders, 200 species.



ED H. BEAN
Director



ROBERT BEAN
Asst. Director

THE DIRECTOR *and* HIS ASSISTANT

AFTER surveying a wide field and considering many applications, officials of the Chicago Zoological Society selected as director of the Zoo a man of proven ability, both as a business man and a scientist, and of long experience in this section of the country. From 1906 until April 1st, 1927, Ed. H. Bean was director for the Washington Park Zoological Society of Milwaukee, Wis. His work there attracted national and international attention and the collection was built up from a small beginning to the second largest free public Zoo in the United States. He achieved particular distinction by his success in raising the young of nearly all specimens, an undertaking not only of considerable profit to the institution, but one which, he believes, is mandatory in view of the approaching extinction of some species of fauna. Mr. Bean has been constantly engaged in the care of wild animals since 1898, having been associated with Cy. B. DeVry in Lincoln Park before going to take charge of the Milwaukee institution.

Coming to Chicago in the capacity of assistant director is Robert Bean, eldest son of the director, who gives up a position as director of the San Diego (Cal.) Zoo to associate with his father here. Although but twenty-five years of age, the young Mr. Bean may be said to have practically that many years experience. Literally "reared in the Zoo," he has always been greatly interested in all phases of its management, particularly the scientific. He supplemented his practical experience and close observation by majoring in zoology and kindred subjects at the University of Wisconsin, and is the author of numerous magazine articles about wild life. One of his last duties as director at San Diego was to make an expedition to Australia, taking over forty-five cases of American birds, animals and reptiles for Australian parks and returning with sixty-five cases of living things from the island continent. The latter, most of which will remain in San Diego, were valued at \$25,000.

Included in the shipment were nine specimens of parakeets never before brought to this country.

During the years of his connection with the Milwaukee Park, the senior Mr. Bean was active in promoting national organization of Zoo directors. He is at present vice-president of the American Institute of Park Executives, also a member of the board of directors of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, an organization which he helped to launch. The association has committees on membership, purchase and exchange, transportation, importation and exportation, wild life, and construction and geographical landscaping. It has done much, according to Mr. Bean, to solve the problems of directors the country over, particularly in the case of the smaller institutions. By keeping the various directors in touch with each other, an elimination is made of speculating individuals who buy surplus stock from one park and sell it to another at double or treble the purchase price.

Any one who talks with Mr. Bean about our institution is deeply impressed by the high ideals of service which will guide his management of the Park and the results of his work in Milwaukee which prove the practicability of his plans. In the first place, Director Bean faces, without evasion, the fact that wild life is disappearing, that each year it becomes more difficult to take its forms from their native environment.

"It is only a matter of a few years," he declares, "until all animals will have to be reared in captivity if we are to preserve the various species for scientific and educational purposes. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that the grounds and equipment here will be well adapted to animal raising.

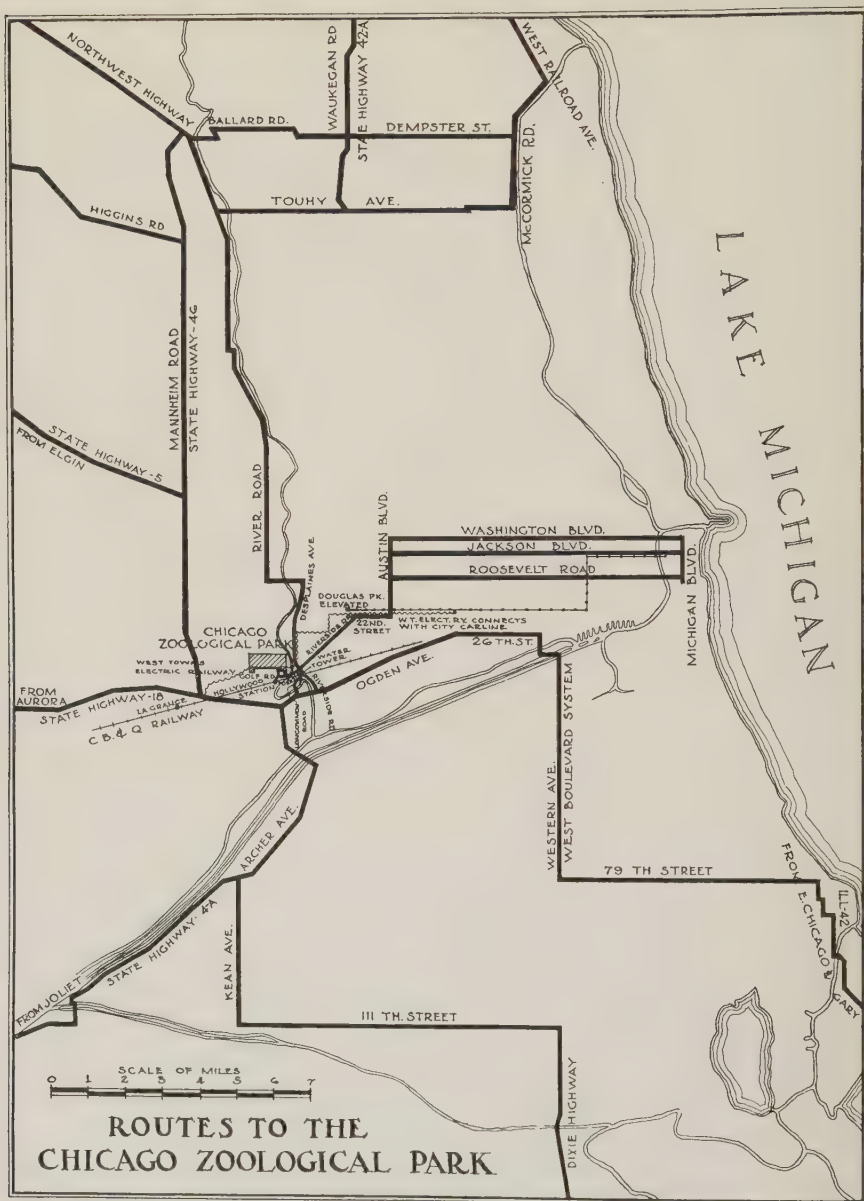
"It is my purpose, with the approval and co-operation of the members of the Society, to make our animal collection an educational factor of considerable importance to Chicago and suburbs. It should take its place in this respect along with art institutes, museums and similar institutions. In time, I hope to have an educator on the regular staff of the Park. He would prepare talks to be given

in the public schools as well as give lectures at the Park. His work would stress, as I see it, the economic and geographical features of many countries represented in the Zoo. Moving picture reels could be collected showing the animal workers in their native countries and be used in conjunction with his lectures. There are the elephants of Asia, camels and dromedaries of desert countries, reindeer in the far north and llamas of the South American Andes, and many other animals which represent important economic factors in their various countries.

"Then, too, with the Zoo for a background we could teach many other truths. Agriculture in the United States suffers losses of millions of dollars annually because the balance of nature with respect to rodents and other crop pests and the natural enemies of these have been lost. Birds and reptiles should be preserved, not ruthlessly destroyed.

"The 30,000 acres of forest preserves, in which the Park is located, should be made into a great refuge for birds native to Illinois. We can propagate and liberate many, and these will be inclined to return to nest in the Garden or surrounding territory. Pheasants, quail, partridges and other game birds could be stocked in this manner.

"Introduction of the barless type of construction marked a new epoch in the beauty and value of zoological gardens. No one will return from our Park pitying the 'poor caged animals.' The flying birds will be confined to large enclosures covered with wire netting and the reptiles will be caged. Practically all other specimens will have outdoor range, though protected, of course, from the public. The latter is very important. It is comparatively easy to confine the animals to their places, but we must build strongly to keep the public away from the animals. Someone always wants to put his hand in the bear cage to see if Bruin will really bite, or throw in food to see if he will eat it. I am so glad that our park is entirely surrounded by a high fence. It will enable us to prevent throwing of stones at the animals and other vandalism which sometimes occurs, especially at night."



HOW TO GO TO THE ZOO



BY ELEVATED

Take Douglas Park branch to the end of the line, which is about one and a half miles from the Park. Transfer to West Towns Electric line, a half-block South on 22nd street, which goes to the main entrance. Later, busses will be available from the Elevated terminal.



BY SURFACE CARS

Take Madison, 22nd street or Roosevelt road cars West to end of the line; transfer to West Towns system, which goes directly to the Park.



BY TRAIN

Take Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., from Union station to Hollywood, the first station beyond Riverside.



BY AUTO

From Downtown Chicago

Go West on Jackson boulevard (300 South), or on Washington boulevard (100 North) to Austin boulevard (6000 West); then South to 22nd street, West one mile to Riverside drive and Southwest on drive to Riverside; in Riverside take Forest avenue West to Golf road, which is the first street West of Riverside-Hollywood high school, and go north on Golf road into Zoo. *Do not* attempt to enter on Hollywood road, the next street West. It is for exit only.

From Winnetka and Other North Shore Towns

Take West Railroad avenue South to McCormick Road; South on McCormick to Dempster street or Touhy avenue; West to River road; South on River road to 12th street (Roosevelt road); East to Desplaines avenue, then South to Forest avenue in Riverside, West to Golf road and North into Zoo.

From Waukegan and Points on Ill.-42-A

Go South on Ill.-42-A to Dempster street or Touhy avenue; West to River road; South on River road to 12th street (Roosevelt road); East to Desplaines avenue; South to Forest avenue in Riverside and then West to Golf road and North into Zoo.

From Points Along Northwest Highway

Go Southeast on Northwest highway to River road; South on River road to 12th street (Roosevelt road); East to Desplaines avenue; South on Desplaines to Forest avenue in Riverside, West to Golf road and North into Zoo.

From Elgin and Points West on Ill.-5

Take Ill.-5 East to Mannheim road. From points West on Higgins road take Higgins road East to Mannheim road (Ill.-46). On Mannheim road go South to La Grange, then East on Ogden avenue to Riverside; North on Longcommon road to Forest avenue, West on Forest avenue to Golf road and North on Golf road into Zoo.

From Aurora and Points West Along Ill.-18

Take Ill.-18, which becomes Ogden avenue, East to Riverside; North on Longcommon road to Forest avenue; West on Forest avenue to Golf road and North on Golf road into Zoo.

From Joliet and Points Southwest on Ill.-4-A

Take Ill.-4-A, which becomes Archer avenue, to Lyons; Ill.-18 from Lyons to Longcommon road; North on Longcommon road to Forest avenue in Riverside, then West to Golf road and North into Zoo.

From Chicago Heights and Points South

Go North on Ill.-1 (Dixie Highway) to 111th street; West on 111th street to Kean avenue; North on Kean avenue to Archer avenue (Ill.-4-A) and on Archer avenue to Lyons; Ill.-18 from Lyons to Longcommon road; North to Forest avenue in Riverside, West to Golf road and North into Zoo.

From Gary and Points East

From Gary to Indiana-Illinois state line over Route 20; then Ill.-42 from state line to 79th street and South Shore drive; West on 79th street to Western avenue; then North on West boulevard system to 26th street; West to Ogden avenue and Ogden avenue Southwest to Riverside; Forest avenue to Golf road and North into Zoo.

Note: Forest avenue in Riverside is one block North of water tower.





HISTORY

OF THE

CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ORGANIZATION of the Chicago Zoological Society and establishment of the Park near Riverside came about as a result of the generous offer of land made by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick for Zoological Park purposes. The development and maintenance of such an institution came under the jurisdiction of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, and it was to them that the offer was made. President Peter Reinberg of the County Board immediately appointed a special committee composed of Commissioners Frank J. Wilson, William H. Maclean and George A. Miller, and asked a number of prominent citizens to form a committee to confer with him and these commissioners regarding the establishment of a Zoological Park, this second group being Judson F. Stone, Robert R. McCormick, Charles H. Wacker, B. E. Sunny and Charles L. Hutchinson.

During the summer of 1920, Commissioners Wilson, Maclean and Miller, accompanied by Henry A. Zender and Joseph Dillabough, made a tour of other cities, inspecting Zoos in New York, Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo and St. Louis. They met with the citizens committee on November 30, and it was the unanimous opinion that it would be advisable to incorporate an organization similar to the Art Institute of Chicago for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the proposed Park.

At another meeting of the joint committees soon after the first gathering on November 30, it was decided to apply for a charter for the Chicago Zoological Society. The application was made by President Reinberg, Commissioners Wilson, Maclean and Miller, and Messrs. Hutchinson, Stone and Wacker. The charter was granted on February 7, 1921. Four days later, the first regular meeting of the trustees of the Chicago Zoological Society was held



MEETING TO LAUNCH CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY—NOV. 30, 1920
 Left to Right: Standing—William Huebsch, Judson F. Stone, George A. Miller, A. D. Weiner, Henry Zender, Joseph Dillabough
 Seated—Frank I. Wilson, Charles H. Wadsworth, Peter D. Bickner, Charles H. Wadsworth, Charles H. Wadsworth, Charles H. Wadsworth

in the offices of President Reinberg. Mr. Hutchinson acted as chairman, and roll call was answered by the following trustees: Graham Aldis, A. G. Becker, Boardman Conover, Oscar G. Foreman, Alfred E. Hamill, Noble B. Judah, Howard Linn, William H. Maclean, Francis E. Manierre, George A. Miller, William H. Mitchell, Judson F. Stone, Charles H. Wacker, Ezra J. Warner and Frank J. Wilson. Other trustees which had been previously appointed were Walter S. Brewster, Cyrus McCormick, Jr., Harold F. McCormick, Robert R. McCormick, John T. McCutcheon, C. B. Foote, B. E. Sunny and Elmer T. Stevens.

By-Laws for the Society were adopted at this first meeting, and these laws, as amended by subsequent changes up to November 1, 1926, will be found on pages 93 to 95.

The objects for which the Society was formed were set forth in this meeting by Mr. Hutchinson as follows:

“The foundation, maintenance and control of Zoological Parks or Gardens and other collections; the promotion of Zoology and kindred subjects; the instruction and recreation of the people; the collection, holding and expenditure of funds for zoological research and publication; the protection of wild life; and kindred purposes.”

In the organization of the Society formulated at this time, the Art Institute of Chicago and the New York Zoological Society were studied for models. It was decided that the directors of the Society should be known as trustees, and that members should be divided into four classes—Governing, Honorary, Life, and Annual. Only Governing members have the right to vote for or be eligible to the office of trustee. They are chosen by ballot by the Board of Trustees upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, and upon election each must pay into the treasury \$100, the annual dues thereafter being \$25. The number of Governing members is limited to two hundred, and it has been the object of the trustees to have as wide a representation of Chicago interests as possible in this body. To this end a motion was made by Mr. Hutchinson at the first meeting of the Governing members to ask the aid of the Commercial

Club of Chicago in securing additional members. According to the agreement made between the Society and District, the president of the Board of Commissioners is ex-officio a member of the Society's Board of Trustees, and three of the County commissioners are ex-officio Governing members of the Society.

As outlined above, therefore, it was during the month of February, 1921, that plans for the Society crystallized. It was then that the charter was granted, the first meeting of the trustees held and the By-Laws adopted. But also in that month came the lamentable death of President Reinberg of the County Board. The recreation and education which millions will enjoy in future years as they wander through the great out-door museum of living natural history, can be credited to Mr. Reinberg's unselfish vision and wisdom in a measure second only to that due Mrs. McCormick for her generosity in giving a tract of land (105.69 acres) which comprises more than half of the Park. In Mr. Reinberg's successors, however, the Society and the public have again been fortunate. The late President Daniel Ryan and President Anton J. Cermak have done everything possible to assist and encourage the Society and to forward its plans in the spirit of Mr. Reinberg's last message to the County Board, in which he said:

"Your honorable Board must exert every care in laying the foundations deeply and securely. Above all, this project must be supervised by a non-political board of most suitable members, and an executive staff of utmost expertness. Politics, which though many of its phases are admirable, has others that, when its functions are misused, are very undesirable, must not be allowed to dictate in this. Such methods as upbuilt the Art Institute, of which all Chicago so justly is proud, must control. I believe you gentlemen will act industriously to that end. In that event I am confident that we shall create an enterprise which shall invite the peoples of all the world to marvel and praise."

The Society did not meet again in regular session until December 13, 1921, when a meeting of the trustees was held to hear the

report of the Nominating Committee, composed of Trustees Hutchinson, Judah, Foreman and Manierre. The report of this committee was approved, and the following officers declared elected: President, John T. McCutcheon; Vice-Presidents, Noble Brandon Judah and John Borden; Secretary, John R. Magill; Treasurer, Charles L. Hutchinson. It was voted to select an Assistant Secretary for the Society, and there was also appointed by the President a Committee on Membership, composed of Ezra J. Warner, Edward L. Glaser, Cyrus McCormick, Jr., Alfred E. Hamill, Graham Aldis, Charles H. Wacker, Francis E. Manierre and John T. Pirie. Unanimous approval was given to a motion to enroll the name of the late Peter Reinberg as the first member of the Society. It was at the next meeting of the trustees in the Hotel LaSalle, January 18, 1922, that the first announcement was made of Governing members the following persons being declared elected:

GRAHAM ALDIS	CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON	WILLIAM H. MITCHELL
CHARLES T. ATKINSON	SAMUEL INSULL	JOHN T. PIRIE
EDWARD E. AYER	NOBLE B. JUDAH	MARTIN A. RYERSON
EDGAR A. BANCROFT	R. P. LAMONT	ROBERT C. SCHAFFNER
A. G. BECKER	VICTOR F. LAWSON	JOHN W. SCOTT
JOHN BORDEN	HOWARD LINN	J. HARRY SELZ
WALTER S. BREWSTER	FRANK G. LOGAN	HOWARD SHAW
BENJAMIN CARPENTER, SR.	JOHN R. MAGILL	JOHN G. SHEDD
BOARDMAN CONOVER	FRANCIS E. MANIERRE	JAMES SIMPSON
CHARLES G. DAWES	EDITH ROCKEFELLER MC-	A. A. SPRAGUE
CHARLES S. DENEEN	CORMICK	ELMER STEVENS
T. E. DONNELLEY	HAROLD F. MCCORMICK	JUDSON F. STONE
OSCAR G. FOREMAN	ROBERT R. MCCORMICK	B. E. SUNNY
EDWARD L. GLASER	JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON	CHARLES H. THORNE
ALFRED E. HAMILL	WILLIAM H. MACLEAN	C. H. WACKER
ERNEST A. HAMILL	DONALD R. MCLENNAN	EZRA J. WARNER
	GEORGE A. MILLER	FRANK J. WILSON

On this same day (January 18) was held the first meeting of the Governing members of the Society. Upon the motion of Mr. Hutchinson, it was decided that the Society should seek the assistance of the Commercial Club of Chicago in securing the remainder of the two hundred Governing members. The result was that on July 25, 1922, the Board of Trustees declared that the following



COUNTY COMMISSIONERS VISIT THE HAGENBECK TIERPARK

Left to Right: F. Mehrmann, County Engineer, E. J. Flavin, Heinrich Hagenbeck, Commissioner Emmett Whealan, Lorenz Hagenbeck, Commissioner Frank J. Wilson, Fritz Wegner, Commissioner Bartley Burg.

members of the Commercial Club were elected Governing members of the Society:

SEWELL L. AVERY
CHAUNCEY B. BORLAND
WILLIAM L. BROWN
E. J. BUFFINGTON
E. B. BUTLER
E. F. CARRY
W. J. CHALMERS
WILLIAM E. CLOW
R. T. CRANE, JR.
JOSEPH M. CUDAHY
FRANK S. CUNNINGHAM

J. J. DAU
RUFUS C. DAWES
A. B. DICK
SAMUEL M. FELTON
STANLEY FIELD
J. J. GLESSNER
A. W. HARRIS
JAMES O. HEYWORTH
CHARLES H. HULBURD
CHAUNCEY KEEP
L. B. KUPPENHEIMER

C. H. MARKHAM
JOY MORTON
MARK MORTON
F. H. RAWSON
JULIUS ROSENWALD
GEORGE E. SCOTT
JOHN A. SPOOR
CHARLES L. STROBEL
F. W. UPHAM
F. O. WETMORE
THOMAS E. WILSON

In order to acquaint themselves with European Zoological Gardens, particularly the famous Tierpark of the Hagenbecks at Stellingen, Hamburg, Commissioners Frank J. Wilson, Emmett Whealan and Bartley Burg went abroad at their own expense during the summer of 1922. They were accompanied by Emmett J. Flavin, chief engineer of the Forest Preserve District, at the expense of the County. The party left Chicago on July 5, stopped to visit the New York Zoo, and arrived in London on July 14. Here they were met by Heinrich and Lorenz Hagenbeck from Hamburg, and after inspecting the great London Gardens, where they found that the barless type of construction was being employed to some extent, they went to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, visiting the Zoos in those cities. Then they proceeded to Hamburg and spent three days studying the construction of the Tierpark and consulting with the Hagenbeck brothers, whose courtesy and co-operation receive much praise in the account of the trip written by Mr. Wilson. The Commissioners visited Berlin, Frankfort and Munich, while Mr. Flavin remained at Stellingen to work on a plan to be submitted to the Society here. In the other continental cities the commissioners found no Zoos of particularly interesting construction, although they did note instances where unsuccessful attempts had been made to build along the lines of the Tierpark, with the result that various animals could escape from their confines.

The commissioners soon returned to Chicago, and made a report to the Society, but Mr. Flavin remained at Stellingen until October, working with the Hagenbeck brothers on the details of the plan. For their services in this connection the brothers received \$5,000. At least one trip was made to Chicago by each to study the tract selected for the Park. This original plan was thoroughly discussed and criticized by Society members and architects and was presented to the public and the state legislature as a tentative project. While it is not the one now being used, various features, such as the auto road around the Park, are incorporated in the present design by Edwin H. Clark. Perhaps the greatest contribution of the Hagenbecks was dimensions for moats, rock formations, etc., which would give an artistic effect and yet afford ample protection against the escape of animals. Their plan was informal as compared to the present more formal design, and was arranged to center about the restaurant. In the original Tierpark the refractory is taken as the location of the chief audience, and from it one has a view of what is apparently wild country inhabited by all kinds of animals. Walks directly in front of the various enclosures are sunken so that the spectator does not see other visitors. From the viewpoint of the European, who prefers to observe the Gardens in a leisurely manner, eating and drinking the while, this arrangement is ideal. It does not appeal to the more energetic American temperament, however, and is very likely one of the reasons why the Riverside project was rejected by popular vote at the first referendum in 1923.

October, 1922, found the organization of the Society fairly well completed and the time at hand for attention to numerous business details. A committee, consisting of President McCutcheon and one other member, was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Forest Preserve District for the purpose of drafting a contract between the Society and the District, covering the relations between the two organizations; and also to prepare an outline of the legislation necessary by the State Assembly to provide funds for the Society. It was decided that the breaking of ground for the

Zoological Park should take place on Friday, October 27, and appropriate ceremonies were arranged for in connection with the turning of the first shovelful of earth on that day. The ceremony was held at 2 p.m., a special speakers' stand being erected at the intersection of McCormick avenue and the electric railway. Several hundred people were present, and addresses were given by Mr. McCutcheon, Mr. Wacker, Mr. Ryan and others. Because of Mr. Wacker's position as Chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission his remarks on this occasion were particularly significant. They were as follows:

I feel deeply grateful for the honor conferred in asking me to say a few words upon this truly auspicious occasion. In the life of the busy people, events like this would pass by unnoticed, and little attention would be given to their significance, did we not make a special effort to observe them. So it is today with the first step in the creation of the Zoological Garden for Cook County. The millions of our people hardly know that it is taking place. But tomorrow they will read the report of this simple ceremony, and then it will come home to them that the first turn of a spade of earth for creating the Chicago Zoological Garden was really a milestone in the history of Chicago and its environs. We do well to emphasize its importance.

In 1909 the Plan of Chicago, prepared under the direction of the Commercial Club, by the late Daniel H. Burnham, who had no peer as a city planner, and Edward H. Bennett, the consultant to the Chicago Plan Commission ever since the death of Mr. Burnham, was presented as a gift to the City of Chicago by the Club. In this book, which is the best and most comprehensive book on the subject of city planning ever published, the acquisition of the wonderful forest lands encircling the city is urged, and in that connection the following constructive and convincing comments are made:

"No city conditions, however ideal in themselves, supply the craving for real outdoor life; for forests, wild flowers, and streams. Human nature demands such simple and wholesome pleasures as come from roaming the woods, from rowing and canoeing and from sports and games that require large areas.

"Next in importance to the development of the lake shore possibilities is the acquisition and development of forest spaces. Both the water front and the near by woodlands should be brought within easy reach of the people, and especially wage earners.

"Natural scenery furnishes contrasting elements to the artificiality of the city. All of us should often run away from the work of men's hands and back into the wilds where mind and body are restored to a normal condition, and we are enabled to take up the burden of life in our crowded streets and endless stretches of buildings with renewed vigor and hopefulness.

"Should not the public see to it that everyone may enjoy this change of scene; this restorer of bodily and mental vigor, and will not citizenship be better thereby?

"The existing public parks go far in this direction, but not far enough. The spaces to be acquired should be wild forests filled with such trees, flowers, vines,

and shrubs as will grow in this climate, and all should be developed in a natural condition.

"The encircling system of forest parks and park connections as thus outlined, when taken in conjunction either with the existing interior boulevards and Sheridan road, or the proposed driveway along the lake lagoon, makes a circuit of over one hundred miles, every portion of which would serve directly an adjoining portion of the city."

City growth at the beginning depends largely upon location, natural advantages, and the energy of its people. As development progresses, however, there always comes a time when these elements alone will not enable a city to maintain the rank it has gained. When the growth of a city's population outdistances its growth in built-up area, congestion results.

Congestion creates conditions that undermine health, foster vice and crime, and decrease the efficiency of workers. Such conditions, common to all large cities not only place a heavy burden upon the tax payers, but also produce an incalculable economic loss to business. Thus it becomes imperative that in their own interest the people of the city should take steps to relieve overcrowding; to provide ample facilities for the transaction of business; for the movement of people and goods to and fro with ease and economy; and especially to provide ample means of recreation; because the impairing of the physique of city dwellers is very marked; because more than one-half of the American people are city dwellers; and because what these millions of people are and what their descendants will be in mental and bodily vigor, largely depends upon the physical development of our cities.

Moreover, it is not enough to provide recreational facilities for the population of today. Population is increasing and we must anticipate the future. Otherwise, by another generation it will be impossible to meet the needs of the thronging millions.

Fortunate that before it was too late, the people of Cook County sensed the necessity of saving the forests, the beauty of the streams and woods for the public.

The establishment of the Chicago Zoological Garden is a step in diversifying and enhancing the attractions which the Forest Preserves have to offer; another means to draw the city dwellers from time to time into the health giving out-of-doors, and thus refresh their outlook and renew their strength.

For this accomplishment Chicago is indebted, just as it has been indebted before, to forward-looking men and women.

Men make cities. Chicago owes its greatness partially to its location, but primarily to its stalwart citizens in every epoch-making time of its history—men of vision and public spirit, men who had an abiding confidence in its future, men who served the city in the early 50's when the level of all the streets in the city was raised fourteen feet to make drainage possible; in 1869, when our magnificent system of parks and boulevards was established; in 1871, when the far-reaching desolation of the great fire was repaired in a few years; in 1893, the year of the ever memorable World's Fair; in 1900, when the drainage canal was started; and in 1909, when the Commercial Club of Chicago gave the great Chicago Plan to the city. Each of these years may be truly characterized as an epoch-making period in the marvelous history of the city of Chicago, which, in only 85 years, has grown from a swampy Indian village to a city of nearly three million people.

The year 1914 marks another epoch in the city's history, for it was in that year that the Forest Preserve District of Cook County in the State of Illinois was organized by popular vote of the citizens of the County at an election held the sixth day of November. The District was formally organized on the eleventh day of February, 1915, by the election of a president. Again the right man for the right place was found in the person of Peter Reinberg, who was then president of the Cook County Board, and who was now chosen president of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County.

The selection of Mr. Reinberg was peculiarly suitable because he was both a good business man, and a practical idealist, with a keen sense of the beautiful in nature; and also because, as I have often said of him, his heart and soul were wrapped up in the humanitarian activities of the County Board.

Too much praise cannot be accorded the members of the Board who supported so loyally and unselfishly not only Mr. Reinberg, but also his successor, Mr. Daniel Ryan, who has in turn conducted the affairs of the Forest Preserve District and the Zoological Garden in a conspicuously able manner, and in the broad and humanitarian spirit of his predecessor.

This harmonious cooperation between the Board and its officers has resulted in the acquisition of 24,085.63 acres of country playgrounds; a boon to the present, and an even greater boon to future generations.

I dare say that no other public enterprise has ever been undertaken which has so greatly aroused public enthusiasm, and which has been so generally approved.

The development of the Forest Preserves led, naturally, to the last epoch in Chicago's history, which was the creation by the Cook County Board of the Chicago Zoological Society, incorporated in February, 1921, by Peter Reinberg, Commissioners Wilson, Maclean and Miller; and also Charles L. Hutchinson, Judson F. Stone, and myself.

In the selection of Mr. John T. McCutcheon as the first president of the Chicago Zoological Society, it may again truthfully be said that Chicago has risen to every emergency, and that, whenever needed, men of the hour are not wanting. The Society is indeed fortunate in having secured as its first president a man so well qualified to perform the duties incumbent upon him, and a man with such genuine appreciation of animal life.

The creation of the Chicago Zoological Garden was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick of Chicago, who, recognizing that the Cook County Board's constructive policy would meet all requirements of the people, donated a large tract of land adjoining the Forest Preserve District at Riverside. This site in Riverside Township between the Desplaines River and Salt Creek, has been pronounced by experts to be the best location that could be secured in Cook County. Dr. Hornaday, of New York, Mr. Muskopf, of St. Louis, and Mr. Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, Germany, three of the greatest experts in the world on zoological gardens, have been consulted, and have given their unqualified approval as to the site, and their advice as to future development.

The Forest Preserves adjoining this site give ample room for recreation which is a very necessary adjunct to a zoological park.

The report of the Chicago Zoological Garden Committee of which Frank J. Wilson is chairman, and William H. Maclean and George A. Miller are members, is both comprehensive and illuminating. The governing board of the

Chicago Zoological Society, comprising two hundred members, is made up of men of unquestioned standing in the community. All acquainted with everything so far done appreciate its thoroughness. The machinery has been well constructed and well manned, and started on its road, piloted by President McCutcheon, who will move forward aggressively.

So we are present at the beginning of an enterprise for the people of Cook County, the advantages of which I venture to say none of us can appreciate today in their full magnitude. Think of the benefits, educational, recreational, and financial, which a zoological garden, ideally located and wisely developed as this one will be, will bring. What a source of delight and instruction such a place will be to persons of all ages; from the children who can barely toddle to the grandparents who will take them!

All alike will be fascinated to watch, in an environment that is appropriate, the movements of animals and birds that otherwise would be as unreal to them as the goblins that they can only read about. We miss half the joy of life if we do not know nature, and this Zoological Garden will help our people to that knowledge.

Along with the educational benefits will come recreation. What is more restful, what more diverting than for whole families, father, mother, and children together, to get away from the noise, the grime, the hard pavements and hard buildings of the cities, into the clean air, the green trees, and the elastic sod of the out-of-doors.

Here will come people to see the animals, and when they have tired looking, the beautiful Desplaines River with its opportunities for canoeing and boating, the recreation grounds for games, and the shelter of the trees for rest and refreshment will all be drawn upon. Could there be a more ideal opportunity for a day or a half-day of recreation?

All this will have its financial advantage. The attractions to visitors in Chicago will be increased; more people will be drawn here to spend their money. And far more important, our own people will be more efficient in industry because of the new interest and the invigoration that will be brought into their lives.

After all, what finer thing can we do than to add to the interest and joy of life for our people? That is a service which will long outlast our lives, the most enduring memorial that we could build.

So hopefully, happily, as we look into the future and picture all it will mean, we turn the first earth in what we confidently believe will be the finest zoological garden in the world, and a boon to the people of Chicago.

Early in the new year—1923—a great deal of thought was being given legislation which it was hoped would be passed that spring by the General Assembly. On January 1, George F. Morse, Jr., Curator of the Boston Zoological Park, came to Chicago to fill the position of Director for the Society. He immediately took charge of many business details and acted as spokesman for the Society, presenting its plans before numerous groups and organizations and exhibiting the preliminary model of the Park. The strength of

the Society was greatly increased at a meeting of the trustees on January 9, when fifty-two names were added to the list of Governing members. These were:

ROBERT ALLERTON	W. O. GOODMAN	CHARLES H. SCHWEPPE
WYLLYS W. BAIRD	CHARLES H. HAMILL	FRANK H. SCOTT
ALFRED L. BAKER	FRANK HIBBARD	JOHN C. SHAFFER
DR. FRANK BILLINGS	THOMAS D. JONES	THEODORE A. SHAW
JOHN DORR BRADLEY	JAMES KEELEY	WALTER BYRON SMITH
GEORGE T. BUCKINGHAM	KENESAW M. LANDIS	SOLOMON A. SMITH
AUGUSTUS A. CARPENTER	CLAYTON MARK	JOHN F. SMULSKI
EDWIN H. CLARK	OGDEN T. McCLURG	ROBERT STUART
D. MARK CUMMINGS	CYRUS H. McCORMICK	GUSTAVUS F. SWIFT, JR.
GEORGE W. DIXON	W. S. McCREA	HAROLD H. SWIFT
REUBEN H. DONNELLEY	JOHN J. MITCHELL, JR.	HORACE K. TENNEY
JOHN C. EASTMAN	CHARLES A. MUNROE	RUSSELL TYSON
SAMUEL EVANS	JOSEPH R. NOEL	JOHN WENTWORTH
WALLACE EVANS	HONORE PALMER	EMMETT WHEALAN
MARSHALL FIELD	POTTER PALMER	WALTER H. WILSON
HENRY G. FOREMAN	C. S. PETERSON	WALLACE C. WINTER
JAMES B. FORGAN	CHARLES B. PIKE	WILLIAM WRIGLEY, JR.

The second annual meeting of the Governing members was held on January 17. It was reported that 130 Governing members had been elected, funds to a total of \$10,425 had been collected and \$386.02 had been expended, leaving a balance of \$10,038.98. The following trustees were unanimously elected:

<i>For One Year</i> (Terms Expire 1924)	<i>For Two Years</i> (Terms Expire 1925)	<i>For Three Years</i> (Terms Expire 1926)
ANTON J. CERMAK	JOHN BORDEN	CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON
BOARDMAN CONOVER	GRAHAM ALDIS	OSCAR G. FOREMAN
FRANK J. WILSON	WILLIAM H. MITCHELL	CHARLES H. WACKER
ALFRED E. HAMILL	JUDSON F. STONE	FRANCIS E. MANIERRE
CHARLES S. PETERSON	JOHN T. McCUTCHEON	JOHN R. MAGILL
<i>For Four Years</i> (Terms Expire 1927)	<i>For Five Years</i> (Terms Expire 1928)	
NOBLE BRANDON JUDAH	JAMES SIMPSON	
GEORGE W. DIXON	MRS. EDITH ROCKEFELLER McCORMICK	
HOWARD LINN	JOHN T. PIRIE	
EDWARD L. GLASER	FRANK HIBBARD	
EZRA J. WARNER	OGDEN T. McCLURG	

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Governing members, the trustees met and elected officers as follows: President, John T. McCutcheon; Vice Presidents, Noble Brandon Judah and Frank

Hibbard; Secretary, John R. Magill; Treasurer, Charles L. Hutchinson. Frank J. Wilson, Oscar G. Foreman, Judson F. Stone and Francis E. Manierre were named members of the Executive Committee in addition to the President and Vice-Presidents as ex-officio members.

In the following June the Society as a whole, and particularly those trustees and members who knew the commissioner best, was saddened by the death of Daniel Ryan, commissioner who had been elected as President of the Cook County Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Peter Reinberg. Mr. Ryan was unfailing in his interest in the Chicago Zoological Park, and the news of his death brought the deepest sorrow to all members and friends of the Society. He passed away on June 13.

The growth of the Society continued during the summer, and by August 2 the following additions had been made to the Governing membership:

ARTHUR T. ALDIS	FRED G. HARTWELL	JAMES B. McDUGAL
BENJAMIN ALLEN	GEORGE H. HOLT	GEORGE A. MCKINLOCK
LOWELL C. BASSFORD	ARTHUR A. HUEBSH	WILLIAM NELSON PELOUZE
HERBERT E. BRADLEY	D. F. KELLY	THEODORE W. ROBINSON
GLEN BUCK	WILLIAM V. KELLEY	CLIVE RUNNELLS
OLIVER M. BURTON	A. D. LASKER	E. A. RUSSELL
BERTRAM J. CAHN	EDWARD R. LITSINGER	EDWARD L. RYERSON
CALVIN FENTRESS	AUGUST C. MAGNUS	DAVID E. SHANAHAN
CHARLES FERNALD	A. R. MARRIOTT	JAMES B. WALLER
HAROLD E. FOREMAN	WILLIAM B. McCLUER	PHILIP K. WRIGLEY

On October 30, at a meeting of the Society just previous to the referendum on the establishment of the Zoo, the following persons were declared elected as Governing members:

IVAN O. ACKLEY	MRS. H. L. HOLLIS	AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY
WILLIAM N. EISENDRATH	GEORGE F. KOESTER	EDWARD L. RYERSON, JR.
ERWIN O. FREUND	PAUL C. LOEBER	HENRY G. SLAVIK
L. W. FULLER	ARTHUR C. LUEDER	EDGAR M. SNOW
AUGUST GATZERT		HENRY G. ZANDER
FREDERICK T. HASKELL		WILLIAM ZELOSKY

Shortly afterward the names of Arthur Reynolds and George M. Reynolds were added to the membership, bringing the total up to 176.

The defeat of the tax for the Zoological Park project was, very naturally, a great disappointment to the members of the Society and the County Board who had worked so long for its establishment. This defeat, however, was largely due to the mixing of irrelevant political issues with the project, and it was decided that the Society should continue its organization, meet the heads of the organizations opposing the Zoo, study their objections and evolve a plan which would meet with universal approval.

With somewhat dampened spirits but unaltered resolve the Society looked forward to the year of 1924. A good attendance was present for the third annual meeting of the Governing members, held on January 16. James Keeley was elected trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Noble Brandon Judah, Alfred E. Hamill and Boardman Conover were elected trustees for a period of five years, and President Anton J. Cermak of the County Board was re-elected to that office for one year. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$11,422.51. Although definite action regarding future steps of the Society was deferred, it was voted that, in order to expedite the executive affairs of the Society, President McCutcheon should appoint a Committee on Contract, Committee on Publicity, and a Committee on Election, each consisting of three persons with Mr. McCutcheon an ex-officio member of all committees. The following day the trustees met and re-elected all officers and members of the executive committee with the exception of the two Vice-Presidents, Mr. Judah and Mr. Hibbard being succeeded by Ezra J. Warner and John T. Pirie.

During the following spring and summer conferences were held between the officials of the Society and the heads of organizations which had opposed the project at the time of the referendum, with the ultimate result that changes were made in both the conditions of Mrs. McCormick's gift and the contract with the Forest Preserve District. On October 7, the death of Charles L. Hutchinson brought the deepest sorrow to the Society. Under his direction the Art Institute had become a model for civic institutions, and he was one

of the first to whom President Reinberg of the County Board had turned when Mrs. McCormick made her offer of land for a Zoological Park. His response was immediate and his efforts were unceasing. No more sincere expression was ever framed than the following resolutions adopted by the Society following a meeting of the trustees on October 15:

The death of Charles Lawrence Hutchinson on October 7, 1924, has deprived the Chicago Zoological Society of one of its most distinguished members and of an inspiration which it was his to give to any public improvement in which he was interested.

For more than forty years, Mr. Hutchinson gave freely his time, his thought and his means to further the artistic, educational and philanthropic growth of our city. His enthusiasm was unflagging, his resourcefulness never exhausted, and his good will without end.

The Art Institute must always stand as his chief monument, for its present position among the great art museums of the world is the result of the great and sustained effort of his life. But the evidence of his devoted activity will long remain in many of the city's other expressions of helpfulness, for his was a large share in the upbuilding of the University of Chicago; the South Park System; The Chicago Plan; the Chicago Orphan Asylum and a long list of other useful and civilizing developments.

In the Chicago Zoological Society he was intensely interested from the start. To a broad culture in the humanities, he added a strong and understanding love of nature; he was quick to see the educational value in the museum of wild animal life which is proposed for this city. He aided the Society greatly with his mature experience, his resourcefulness, his eagerness to push forward, and his unfailing kindness.

We are proud to review the career of our trustee who was Chicago's greatest friend.

Resolved. That the foregoing be spread on the record of this Society and that a copy be sent with the assurance of our profound sympathy to Mrs. Hutchinson.

To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Hutchinson's death, James O. Heyworth was elected trustee and Mr. Simpson became Treasurer.

During the year 1925 the activities of the Society were at low ebb, chiefly because of indecision as to the best time to ask another referendum. At the fourth annual meeting of the Governing members in January the Treasurer reported a balance of \$6,038.67. Expenditures for the previous year included the salary of Director George F. Morse, Jr., which had been borne by the Forest Preserve

District during 1923. Graham Aldis, John Borden, John T. McCutcheon, William H. Mitchell and Judson F. Stone were elected trustees for five-year terms; President Anton J. Cermak was elected for one year, with the suggestion that he appoint Commissioners Frank J. Wilson and Charles S. Peterson as trustees for the same period. The trustees in their meeting the following day elected the following officers: President, John T. McCutcheon; Vice-Presidents, John Borden and John T. Pirie; Secretary, John R. Magill; Treasurer, Walter S. Brewster. In addition to the officers, Oscar G. Foreman, Judson F. Stone, Ezra J. Warner and Frank J. Wilson were named members of the Executive Committee. It was during this period of uncertainty that Mr. Morse was invited by the promoters of the Shedd Aquarium to become the director of that institution. Although deeply regretting the loss of Mr. Morse, the officials of the Zoological Society felt that he should not decline this offer, inasmuch as it promised at that time a more certain future.

The Society faced the year 1926 with the knowledge that it was practically a case of "now or never" for the Zoological Park. According to the amended terms of Mrs. McCormick's deed, the property would revert if the voters of the county had not endorsed the project by or before December 31, 1926.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Governing members in January, Oscar G. Foreman, James O. Heyworth, John R. Magill, Francis E. Manierre and Charles H. Wacker were elected trustees for five-year terms; Anton J. Cermak and James Keeley were elected for one year. The same day the trustees re-elected all officers and members of the Executive Committee with the exception of Mr. Brewster, who wished to retire as Treasurer. He was succeeded by Oscar G. Foreman. At a later meeting in the same month, the trustees decided that the proposition of authorizing the Zoo should be submitted to a referendum at the primary elections in April, and a committee of Messrs. Simpson, Warner, Pirie and Falk was appointed to draw up a new contract with the District which would eliminate the objections of the Civic Federation, chiefly in

the definition of the administrative powers of the Society. Other objections made at the time of the first referendum had been met by changes in the conditions of Mrs. McCormick's deed. There was also an agreement on a sum of money for which the Forest Preserve District could purchase the donated tract in case it ever became unsuitable for its specified purpose. To this new agreement was appended the original plan executed by the Hagenbeck brothers, and also a budget of estimated costs as originally drawn up by E. J. Flavin, Chief Engineer for the District, and the Society's Director George F. Morse, Jr.

The approach of April 13 was viewed with concern and anxiety by the Society. If the project were voted down then, it would undoubtedly be many years before Chicago would again have the prospect of a great Zoological Park like New York's, or even like those of smaller cities, notably St. Louis. The plans for the Park and its administration had certainly passed through any experimental stage, and had been amended in conformity with all just and reasonable criticisms. Those who had worked on behalf of the Park believed that if it were fairly presented to and fully understood by the public, there could be no doubt of a favorable decision. Their faith was splendidly rewarded. More than 295,000 persons voted for the Zoo, the majority being very nearly two to one!

Work on the Park began almost at once. A special meeting of the trustees was called on April 27 to initiate plans and also to honor the memory of Ogden T. McClurg who had served the Society as trustee since its inception. His death occurred on April 20. At this meeting President Cermak pointed out that money from the first tax would not be available until 1927, so suggested that the Society go ahead with the plans and preparation of the ground by borrowing funds from the treasury of the District, the loan to be repaid out of the first Zoo tax. He said that as soon as the final plan for the Garden had been agreed upon, the District would begin the opening of such streets as would be desirable to afford easier access to the Park. He also suggested that the site of the Park and road

leading to it be marked by appropriate signs so as to acquaint the public with its location.

A Committee on Organization, appointed at the above meeting, made the following recommendations at the next gathering, one month later:

Finance Committee

EZRA J. WARNER, *Chairman*

FREDERICK H. RAWSON

JAMES SIMPSON

OSCAR G. FOREMAN

Buildings and Grounds Committee

STANLEY FIELD, *Chairman*

EDITH ROCKEFELLER McCORMICK

JOHN T. PIRIE

JAMES O. HEYWORTH

JUDSON F. STONE

Animal Committee

JOHN BORDEN, *Chairman*

HERBERT E. BRADLEY

FRANCIS E. MANIERRE

WALLACE EVANS

HONORE PALMER

Auditing Committee

ALFRED E. HAMILL, *Chairman*

EDWARD L. GLASER

CHARLES C. PETERSON

Publicity Committee

JAMES KEELEY, *Chairman*

GLEN BUCK

A. D. LASKER

These committees were approved by the trustees, who also elected Lester L. Falk and Charles B. Goodspeed as Governing members. Stanley Field was selected to fill the trusteeship vacated by the death of Ogden T. McClurg and Mr. Falk to succeed Howard Linn, who had resigned. At this time the By-Laws were amended to increase the Executive Committee to nine, the members being the President, Vice-Presidents and six other trustees. Mr. Falk and Mr. Simpson were elected members of this committee for the remainder of the year. The officers of the Society were authorized to make a contract with Edwin H. Clark and Eric Hall for their services as architect and consulting architect, respectively, and expressions of regret were framed concerning the recent death of Howard Van Doren Shaw, a Governing member of the Society.



TRIBUNE Photo

TRUSTEES AND COMMISSIONERS APPROVE PARK PLAN

September 27, 1926

Left to Right: E. H. Clark, F. J. Kutz, J. R. Magill, James Simpson, Emmett Whelan, Frank J. Wilson, Mrs. E. W. Bemis, L. L. Falk, John T. McCutcheon, and Anton J. Cernak, president of county board, around model.

During the summer Mr. Clark worked on the plans and model for the Park. A meeting of the trustees was held at his office on September 27 to examine the plans. These were approved and Mr. Clark was authorized to proceed to detailed specifications for the entire project. With an active construction program starting, it was decided to amend the By-Laws to facilitate the financial affairs of the Society. The Treasurer was authorized to make payments upon architect's certificates signed by Mr. Clark, approved by the Chairman of the Building Committee, or some member of the committee designated by the Chairman, and countersigned by the President of the Society. Immediately after this meeting President Cermak and Commissioners Bemis, Wilson, Whealan and Kriz stopped at Mr. Clark's office and, together with the trustees present, viewed the model and plans.

On December 16 a special meeting of the Executive Committee was held to hear the report of the Building Committee, presented by Mr. Field, and to provide for the appointment of one or more persons to act as operating executives of the Society. A committee was appointed with power to close a contract with such executive or executives, and in January Ed H. Bean of the Milwaukee Zoo, and his son, Robert, were engaged as Director and Assistant Director, respectively, for the Park. A committee was also appointed to discuss with the Forest Preserve District the matter of acquiring parcels of land included in the Zoo tract not yet owned by the District. Mr. Field's report, representing the first actual construction work of the Society, was as follows:

October 5, 1926

Payment to Edwin H. Clark, architect's fees	\$12,000.00
Payment to Greeley, Howard, Norlin & Co. for topographical survey	3,600.00

November 29, 1926

Contract let to C. B. Andrews covering transplanting all trees and shrubs in the areas where they would interfere with excavation and grading work, to be done on actual cost of labor and materials plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent overhead and 10 per cent profit, total cost not to exceed	4,300.00
---	----------

December 15, 1926

Contract closed with the Cyclone Fence Co., to fence in the entire piece of property of the Park	\$19,465.72
Contract let to J. P. Miller Well Co. for the construction of an artesian well. Contract let on a unit basis, considering a maximum depth of 2,000 feet, if a sufficient supply of water being found at less depth, the following amount to be reduced accordingly	16,565.95
Contract let to W. J. Newman Co. for grading and excavating, including the lake. Contract based on a maximum yardage, on a unit price basis, and if it is more or less, the following amount to go up or down accordingly	54,600.00

And so our narrative comes down to the present year. At the sixth annual meeting of the Governing members, held in the Hotel La Salle as in preceding years, the following trustees were elected for a five-year period: Lester L. Falk, Edward L. Glaser, George W. Dixon, Ezra J. Warner, Herbert Bradley. President Cermak and Commissioners Wilson and Peterson were re-elected for one year and Arthur A. Huebsch was elected for a period of three years to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judson F. Stone. Mr. Stone, because of other responsibilities, had tendered his resignation one year earlier, but at President McCutcheon's request, he had consented to remain for an additional year. At the trustees' meeting immediately afterward, the present officers of the Society were elected, namely: Mr. McCutcheon, President, Mr. Borden and Mr. Pirie, Vice-Presidents, and Oscar G. Foreman, Treasurer. Graham Aldis was elected Secretary to replace John R. Magill, who regretfully retired because of business responsibilities. The members of the Executive Committee are, in addition to the President and Vice-Presidents, Oscar G. Foreman, Lester L. Falk, James Simpson, Ezra J. Warner, and Frank J. Wilson.

At the above meeting of the Governing members, the report of Mr. Field as Chairman of the Building Committee was of great interest.

"Upon my appointment as Chairman of the Building Committee," said Mr. Field, "I immediately proceeded to work with Mr. Clark to lay out a plan for the whole piece of ground that had

been turned over to the Society by Mrs. McCormick and by the Forest Preserve District. The plans were all prepared after very careful study, and then a model was made of those plans which has been on exhibition for some time. As soon as that was done and it had been approved, we proceeded to budget the entire job, so as to know what every building and every particle of the work that was going to be done would cost. We employed competent engineers to assist us. After every building had been designed, modeled and cubed, we proceeded to estimate the cost. Then we submitted the budget to the County Commissioners for the first year's work. They were to pay to the Society this year \$500,000, and that amount of money would be spent and no more.

"In determining what was the most important work for the first year, we decided that in order to avoid waste all of the underground work should be done at one time. This involved trenching for the water mains throughout the entire property for every building and every cage; the mains for the distribution of heat; the mains for the distribution of electric light; the sanitary sewerage; and the storm water sewerage. This has all been worked out in detail. Plans have been made for it—it has been budgeted and approved by the commissioners.

"Then there was a certain amount of grading to be done, the excavating of the lake and moving of earth from the West to the East part of the property. The commissioners agreed to turn over to the Society an advance amount of \$100,000 on the \$500,000 for 1927, so we proceeded to close contracts. A contract was let for a well which must furnish 750,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours and another contract to fence the entire property with a high cyclone fence. We contracted for the lake excavation and grading work and for the removal of all shrubs and trees that were in the way of construction, the effort being to save everything possible. The sewers have been dug and the grading is completed on the West end. We have moved all of the trees and shrubs in

our way and we hope to save a lot of crab and thorn trees. The work is all started and is actively under way.

"During this season we hope to complete all of this underground work, get all the piping and sewerage plants in, etc. We expect to build a power house, an administration building, the main entrance, a comfort station, and one animal house. The trustees have decided that the first animal building shall be the reptile house. These items will use up the \$500,000 appropriation for this year.

"By handling it this way, we do not have to go over the ground at separate times and tear out the work we do one year in order to get different types of utilities under ground at future dates, effecting a big saving in money and time. But of course, we will not have as much to show for the work at the end of the first year—it is all underground. We will have a few buildings, however.

"Next year—1928—the money can all be spent on buildings, so that the Animal Committee can get some animals and then there will be something to show to the public. We won't have much to show before then.

"Actually, the contracts let to date total \$114,000, and I am happy to say that in every case they were let for less than the budget allowance—which shows that so far the budget was properly compiled—although there is not a great disparity between the budget allowances and the contract figures.

"The work is under way and it is being pushed to the limit."

Upon the acceptance of Mr. Field's report, a Treasurer's report was made by Mr. Foreman as follows: total receipts, \$33,418.95; disbursements, \$21,411.58; balance \$12,007.37.

For the second time, the problem of securing state legislation to provide for a special tax levy in Cook County had to be faced by the Society. Because of the delay of three years, caused by the failure of the first referendum, there did not remain the necessary five years in which to collect the three-tenths of a mill tax. The Act approved in 1923 specified that the period for the collection of this tax should end December 31, 1928. It was necessary that this be

extended at least to 1930, and on April 12 House Bill No. 398 was presented to the legislature providing for extension of time to 1932. This Bill was subsequently modified by other legislation to meet new technical requirements resulting from the change of property valuation to a 100 per cent basis instead of 50 per cent, the tax being three-twentieths of the new valuation. No. 398 was also changed to read 1930 in place of 1932. It was passed and signed by Governor Small, together with necessary modifying Acts. Thus the original tax provision of the 1923 Act—three-tenths of a mill for five years on 50 per cent property valuation—is again assured. Thereafter, one-tenth of a mill may be assessed, as also provided in the original Act.

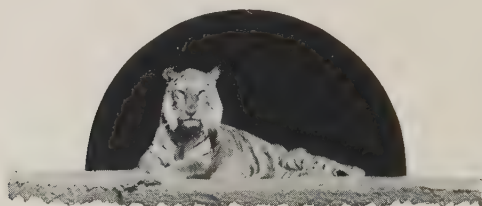
The last official meeting of the Society to date was a special meeting of the Executive Committee held on May 10. Mr. Clark reported the total of payments at that time as \$54,239.53. They included \$2,430.80 for transplanting trees and shrubs (complete); \$856 for repairs to boiler in Greenhouse on property (complete); \$3,950 for surveys (complete); \$27,114.86 for grading and excavating (balance due of \$27,485.14); \$180 for locating, cutting and plugging water pipes (complete); \$4,988.92 for alterations to Director's cottage (incomplete); \$16,566.95 due for drilled well; and \$19,465.72 due for fencing. Since that date, contracts have been signed for all work in connection with the sanitary system for \$37,363.40; the storm sewer system for \$18,119.30; and the water supply system for \$33,783.00.

It was voted to invite Keith Spalding, Marvin Pool and Frederick S. Colburn to become Governing members, and the President and Secretary were authorized to accept Life and Annual members without consultation and on payment of dues to issue certificates of membership.

At this meeting the Director and Secretary were authorized to secure clerical assistance and rent offices for the Society. These offices are now established at 8 East Huron street, third floor, which

will be the official address of the Society until the administration building is completed at the Park.

Thus the year 1927 will see the construction of the Chicago Zoological Park well advanced along the lines of the program that has been planned. While the new year will doubtless find no buildings erected except the entrance group, power house and reptile house, there will have been completed a vast amount of work necessary to lay the foundations of a great modern Zoo. From then on, practically all of the Society's funds can be applied to the construction of the animal buildings, enclosures, paddocks and so forth, and to stocking the Park with all forms of birds, beasts and reptiles, to a number which will eventually exceed 3,500 individuals. As for the Society itself, it is anticipated that by the end of the present year the Governing membership will be completed, and it is hoped that hundreds of Chicagoans will lend their moral and financial support to the Society by becoming Annual members. The latter pay yearly dues of \$10, which entitles them, with their families, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions and public entertainments of the Society, and to all other privileges of Governing members except the right to vote.





YOUNG CHIMPANZEE

NECROLOGY

ACKLEY, IVAN O.
ALLEN, BENJAMIN
AYER, EDWARD E.
BAKER, ALFRED L.
BANCROFT, EDGAR A.
BECKER, A. G.
CARPENTER, BENJAMIN, SR.
EISENDRATH, WILLIAM N.
FORGAN, JAMES B.
EASTMAN, JOHN C.
HAMILL, ERNEST A.
HOLT, GEORGE H.
HULBURD, CHARLES H.
HUTCHINSON, CHARLES L.
KOESTER, GEORGE F.
LAWSON, VICTOR F.
MACLEAN, WM. H.
McCLURG, OGDEN T.
McCREA, W. S.
RYAN, DANIEL
REINBERG, PETER
SHAW, HOWARD VAN DOREN
SHEDD, JOHN G.
SPOOR, JOHN A.
STUART, ROBERT
UPHAM, FRED W.

In Memoriam



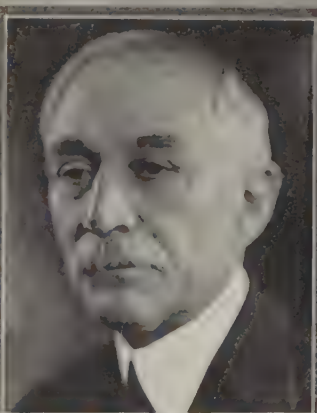
Peter Reinberg



Daniel Ryan



Charles L. Hutchinson



Edgar A. Bancroft

ZOOS IN OTHER CITIES



Eventually it is hoped that Chicago will have the finest, most comprehensive Zoological Park in the world, and there is no reason why this cannot be achieved at some future date. The site near Riverside is a beautiful piece of ground, well adapted to its purpose and offering an opportunity for unhampered development. Pre-eminence, however, is not to be attained overnight. There are many fine Parks in this country and abroad which set high standards for equipments, animal collections and administrative efficiency.

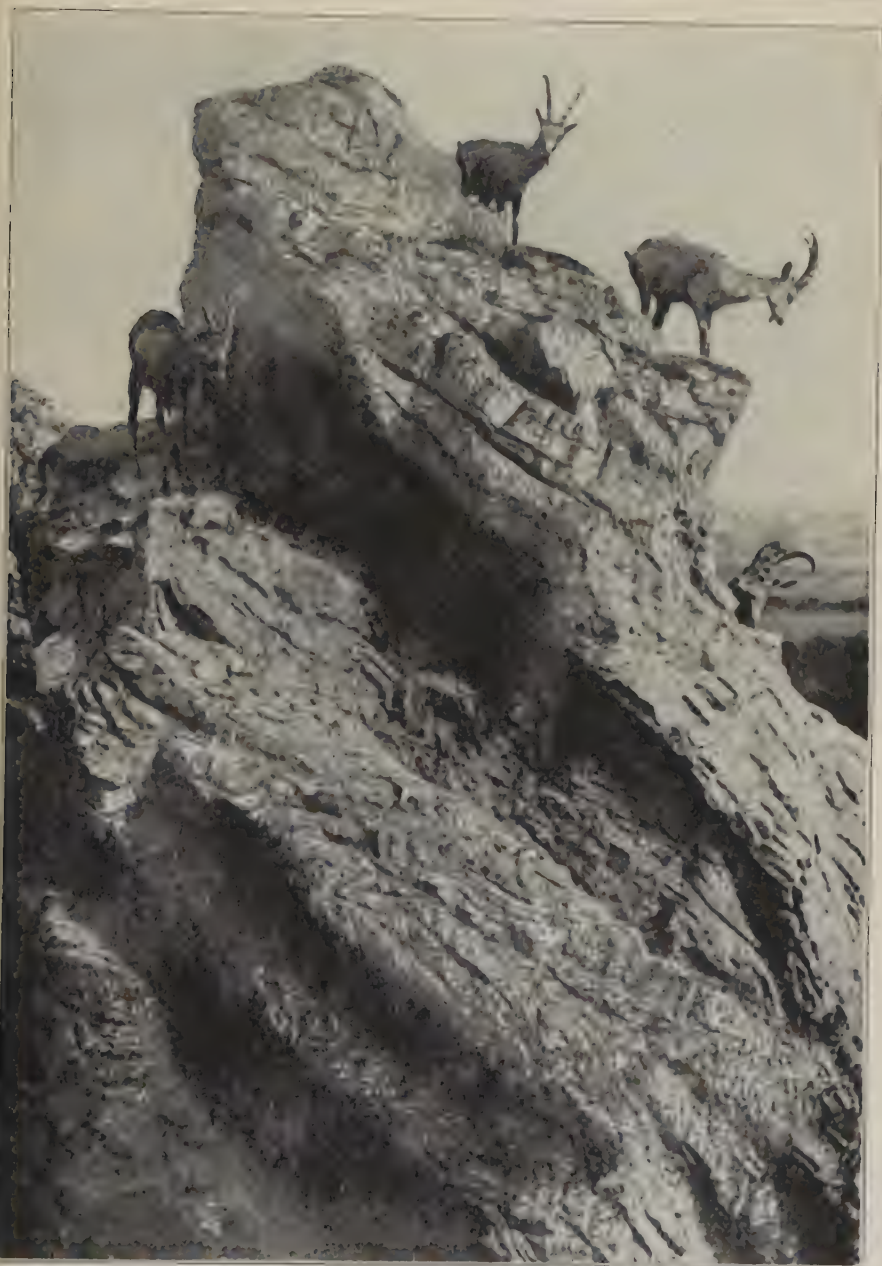
The first Zoological Garden was founded by a Chinese emperor about 1100 B. C., and appears to have had a scientific and educational object, since its name is translated as "Intelligence Park." The Greeks and Romans had collections of wild animals, but these usually were destined for the slaughter of gladiatorial shows. During the Middle Ages royal persons and feudal chiefs maintained various menageries, aviaries and aquariums, and in them is to be found the real origin of the modern Garden. In the new world about the middle of the Fifteenth century King Nezahualcoyotl maintained an extensive Zoo at Tezcuco, and in the beginning of the Sixteenth, Montezuma II had a large collection of animals at his capital in Mexico. In modern times the great London Zoo has been noted for possessing the most comprehensive exhibition of birds, reptiles and beasts, while the New York Garden is known as the most extensive in area, having 261 acres in South Bronx Park.

The Zoological Society of London is soon to celebrate its hundredth birthday, having been founded in 1828. Although occupying only about thirty-five acres in Regent's Park, the Garden has long been famous for the great number and variety of specimens exhibited. This is but natural, as England's far-flung domains cover more of the earth's surface than those of any other nation. In addition to government officials, who have contributed greatly to

the collection, English sportsmen and scientists have traveled throughout the world, penetrating the most remote spots and sending back to London gifts of rare birds and animals. The Society itself has published thousands of scientific papers in the field of Zoology. The Garden is supported chiefly by gate receipts, and hence its location in the heart of London is a financial advantage. The collection, usually averaging about 3,000 living creatures, has long been cramped for space. According to recent information, an additional site is being considered. This would be fourteen miles from the city, or about the same distance that our Park is from downtown Chicago.

Fine Gardens are to be found in Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfurt, Cologne, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Copenhagen, Lyons, Marseilles and several other cities. There are well-developed Gardens in Dublin, Buenos Aires and Alipore, near Calcutta. In Australia there are Parks at Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Perth. The Tierpark of Hagenbeck's at Stellingen, near Hamburg, has been described in another chapter. Although not a large institution, the Zoo in Rome is said to be of particularly fine and modern construction, affording a good example of the type of Garden which E. H. Clark, architect for the Society, has designed. It has barless enclosures for lions and tigers as well as bears.





GOAT MOUNTAIN IN HAGENBECK TIERPARK
A Similar Structure Will Be Erected Here.



Photo by O. C. Conkling

ENCLOSURES FOR BEARS, ST. LOUIS ZOOLOGICAL PARK.



Photo by O. C. Conkling

OUTDOOR FLYING CAGE, ST. LOUIS

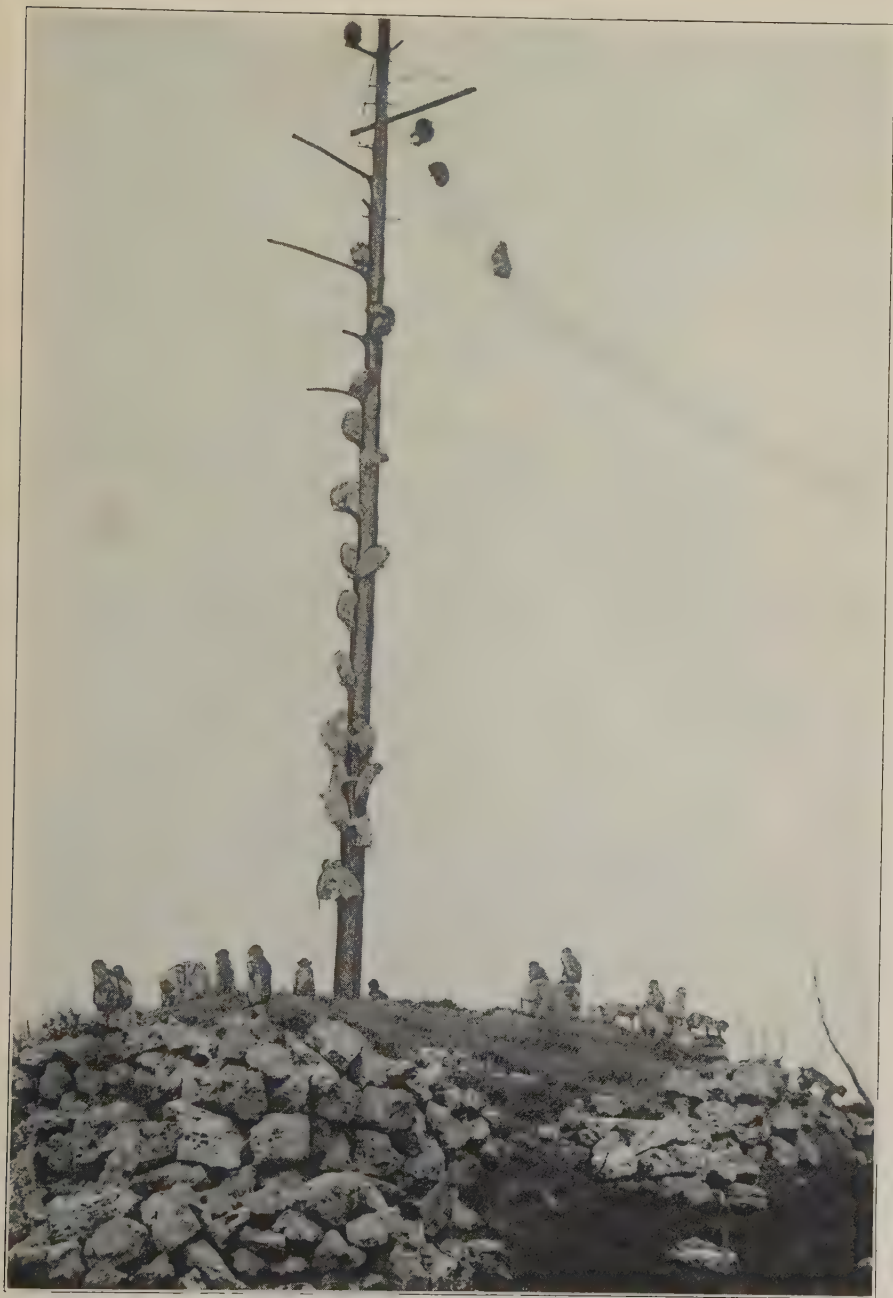




BARLESS DENS, SAN DIEGO



AS SAFE AS THE HEAVIEST BARS



A'TOP MONKEY ISLAND, MILWAUKEE



ADDENDA

CHARTER



Certificate Number 3306

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Office of

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a CERTIFICATE, duly signed and acknowledged has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 7th day of February A. D. 1921 for the organization of

THE CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

under and in accordance with the provisions of "AN ACT CONCERNING CORPORATIONS" approved, April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof a copy of which certificate is hereto attached:

NOW THEREFORE, I, LOUIS L. EMMERSON, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify that the said

THE CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

is a legally organized Corporation under the laws of this State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Illinois, Done at the City of Springfield this 7th day of February A. D. 1921, and of the Independence of the United States the 145th.

(Signed) LOUIS L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

BY-LAWS
of
THE CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ARTICLE I

TRUSTEES

The Directors of The Chicago Zoological Society shall be known as Trustees.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERS

Section One: Members of The Chicago Zoological Society shall be of four classes: Governing Members; Honorary Members; Life Members and Annual Members.

Section Two: Governing Members only shall have the right to vote for or be eligible to the office of Trustee. They shall be chosen by ballot by the Board of Trustees at any of its Meetings upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, and each shall pay into the Treasury the sum of One Hundred Dollars; and, in the election of Trustees, each Governing Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall be Twenty-five Dollars after the first year of membership, and no one shall exercise the rights of a Governing Member until his dues are paid. Any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on the thirty-first day of December of any year, shall be delinquent, and if such member shall remain delinquent for ninety days the Executive Committee may, in its discretion, terminate his membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Section Three: Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service to the Society or have distinguished themselves in the Science of Zoology. They shall be chosen in the same manner as Governing Members but only upon the unanimous nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from payment of dues and they shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members, except the right to vote.

Section Four: Annual Members shall have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year upon the payment of Ten Dollars.

Section Five: All members shall be entitled, with their families, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions and public entertainments of the Society, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon committees other than the Executive Committee.

Section Six: Suitable certificates of membership shall be provided by the Board of Trustees and shall be signed by the President and counter-signed by the Secretary. At any election the Governing Members may be represented by Proxy.

Section Seven: Life Members, upon the payment of One Hundred Dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested and the income therefrom may be disbursed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Section Eight: Governing Members, upon the payment of Four Hundred Dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall be known as Life Governing Members. The money so received from said Life Governing Members shall be invested and only the income therefrom expended.

Section Nine: Whenever any person shall have contributed Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars or more, or its equivalent, to The Chicago Zoological Society, he shall be named a benefactor of the Society and his name shall be printed in each Annual Report under the head of Benefactors of The Chicago Zoological Society.

ARTICLE III

MEETINGS

Section One: The Annual Meetings of the Governing Members shall be held on the third Wednesday of January in each year. At the annual meeting of the Governing Members for the year 1922 the Governing Members shall elect twenty-five Trustees, to be divided into five classes of five members each. Each class shall hold office for a term of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively. At the Annual Meeting of the Governing Members for each year, after the year 1922, the Governing Members shall elect five Trustees whose term of office shall be five years. At any regular or special meeting, at which fifty Governing Members are present, either in person or by proxy, any business of The Chicago Zoological Society may be transacted. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees occasioned by death, resignation or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled until the next regular meeting by the Board of Trustees at any of its regular meetings. Three members of the Board of Trustees shall always be the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, Illinois, and two of said Commissioners to be designated by him. When their respective terms of office, as such Commissioners are finished, they shall ipso facto cease to be members of the Board of Trustees and shall be succeeded at the next election of Trustees by the new President and two new members of the said Board of Commissioners.

Section Two: Regular meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held immediately after the adjournment of the Annual Meeting of the Governing Members in January and upon the third Thursday of April, July and October in each year. Special meetings may be called by the President at any time, and shall be called upon the written request of three Trustees. Seven Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

Section Three: The meeting at which these by-laws shall be adopted shall be held to be the first Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Section Four: At the first regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, after the Annual Election each year, the Trustees shall choose, by ballot, from their own number, a President and two Vice-Presidents. They shall also choose from their number four persons who, with the President and Vice-Presidents of The Chicago Zoological Society, shall constitute an Executive Committee, and the President of The Chicago Zoological Society shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. They also shall choose by ballot, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Section Five: The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, respectively. Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Trustees at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE IV

DUTY OF OFFICERS

Section One: The President shall preside at all meetings of the Governing Members and Board of Trustees and shall sign certificates of membership.

Section Two: The Vice-President shall be vested with the powers and perform the duties of the President in case of the President's absence or inability to act.

Section Three: The Secretary shall make and preserve complete records of all meetings of the Governing Members and Board of Trustees and shall perform such other appropriate duties as may be required by the Executive Committee.

Section Four: The Treasurer shall receive and keep the funds of the Chicago Zoological Society and shall disburse the same only under the direction of the Board of Trustees or of the Executive Committee upon the order of the President, counter-signed in such manner as may be required by the Board of Trustees or of the Executive Committee. His books shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Trustees. He shall make a report of the financial condition of the Society at the Annual Meeting of the Governing Members, and shall make such additional reports from time to time as may be required by the Executive Committee. He shall give a bond in such amount (not less than \$50,000,) and with such surety as shall be approved by the Executive Committee for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. His books of account shall be audited annually by certified public accountants designated by the Executive Committee.

Section Five: The Executive Committee shall have full control of the affairs of The Chicago Zoological Society under the general direction of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE V

AMENDMENTS

Section One: These By-Laws may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, providing the amendment shall have been proposed at the last preceding regular meeting of the Board of Trustees or shall have been recommended by the Executive Committee.



FOREST PRESERVE AGREEMENT



THIS AGREEMENT, Made this 8th day of April A. D. 1926, by and between the FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, a municipal corporation of Illinois, first party, hereinafter called the "District" and THE CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, a corporation of Illinois, not for pecuniary profit, as second party, hereinafter called the "Society."

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the District proposes to build a zoological park upon the property hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS, the Society was incorporated to found, maintain and operate a zoological park in Cook County, Illinois, and to collect and exhibit collections of animals and to promote the education and recreation of the people; and

WHEREAS, the District was by an Act of the Illinois Legislature entitled, "An Act concerning Zoological Parks in Forest Preserve Districts," approved June 28, 1923, authorized to contract with the directors or trustees of any zoological society relative to the erection, operation and maintenance of a zoological park, and the collection and display of animals within any Forest Preserve; and

WHEREAS, the District desires to contract with the Society to erect, maintain and operate as hereinafter provided a zoological park in the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, Illinois, and the Society is willing to erect, maintain and operate such a park.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants of the parties hereto, the parties covenant and agree as follows:

1. The District hereby sets apart for the establishment, construction, maintenance and operation thereon of a zoological park, and the collection and display of animals, and such other collections as is customary in zoological parks and for such other purposes as are incident to and usual in the conduct and maintenance of zoological parks, and for no other purpose whatsoever, a tract of land in said Forest Preserve District containing about one hundred ninety-eight (198) acres and described as follows:

Commencing at a point where the center of 35th Street intersects the center line of Forbes Road, thence North on the center of Forbes Road to the center of 31st Street, thence West along the center of 31st Street to a point which is One Hundred and Twenty-five and Fifty-four hundredths feet (125.54) East of the East property line of Prairie Avenue, thence South to the center line of Washington Avenue, thence East to the West line of Section Thirty-five (35), Township Thirty-nine (39) North, Range Twelve (12) East of the Third Principal Meridian, thence North on said West line of Section Thirty-five (35), Township Thirty-nine (39) North, Range Twelve (12) East of the Third Principal Meridian, to the North line of the right of way of the Suburban Railroad Company in the Village of Brookfield, Cook County, Illinois, thence East on said North line of right of way line to the center line of Golf Road, thence South on the center line of Golf Road to the center line of 34th Street, thence East on the center line of 34th Street to the center line of Elm Road, thence South on center line of Elm Road to the center

line of 35th Street, thence East on the center line of 35th Street to the center line of Forbes Road to the place of beginning, containing approximately 172 acres.

If within said tract, as above described, there are any lots or parcels of land not now owned and possessed by the District, the District shall as soon as possible obtain by purchases or condemnation the ownership and possession of said lots and parcels of land and make the same a part of the tract above described.

2. Hereto attached, and by reference thereto made a part hereof, are plans and specifications prepared under the direction of Director Morse of the Society in co-operation with the engineer and special committee of the District, which plans and specifications are hereby approved by the parties hereto. As far and as rapidly as the funds received by the Society from the District from the Special Tax authorized by said Act of June 28, 1923, will permit, the Society will improve the aforesaid tract with the necessary road, water, light, heat and drainage system and erect thereon buildings, enclosures and other structures, and shall also improve said tract with landscape features, all to be substantially in accordance with the plans and specifications aforesaid. In the improvements of the tract and the erection of said buildings and other structures, the Society shall have the right either to provide the labor, materials and supplies necessary therefor, or to let all or any part of such work to a contractor or contractors, as the Society may elect.

3. The Society shall provide the animals and collections for said Park, and shall devote all its funds, income and donations (except as otherwise specifically provided by the donors) to the establishment, maintenance, operation and development of said Zoological Park, and the collection and display of the animals and other collections usual and available for that purpose.

4. The Society shall operate and maintain said Park and the buildings and other structures and enclosures, and all other property in said Park, and in so doing shall care for the animals and collections of animals and keep said buildings and structures in a reasonable and proper state of repair and maintain the same and the grounds within the Park in a clean and sanitary condition. The Society shall, at the expense of the District, select and provide all animals, equipment, materials and supplies necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this agreement, and shall have entire control and management, of said Park and shall appoint, employ, direct, control, promote or remove all persons engaged in the management, care or operation of said Park, and shall fix and pay their respective salaries and compensations. All employees shall be chosen and their salaries fixed and promotions made solely on the basis of their fitness and ability for the duties assigned them; provided, however, that no officer, member of the Board of Directors, trustee or governing member of the Society shall be paid any salary or compensation or shall directly or indirectly receive for services or otherwise any compensation from the Society.

5. The District shall levy and collect annually, under the authority granted by the Act approved June 28, 1923, such tax as may be needed for the establishment, construction, maintenance and operation of said Zoological Park, including (without being taken to limit or abridge the foregoing) the maintenance, care and management of all structures, enclosures and improvements made therein from time to time and of animals therein, and the payment of the compensation of the director and other employees of the Society employed in the construction, management and care of said Park and the collections therein.

6. On or before the first day of January in each year the Society shall furnish to the District an itemized budget setting out the particular purposes for, and an estimate, properly itemized, of the actual costs, including reasonable overhead, of each of the items in connection with, which the Society desires to expend money during the succeeding year. In case any such budget is submitted, the same shall be passed upon by the Commissioners of the District within thirty days after the date of submission. All items contained in said budget which are not expressly disapproved or modified by a vote of the Commissioners of the District shall be considered to have been approved by them. All monies received by the District from the County Treasurer in any year for taxes levied by the District under the Act approved June 28, 1923, shall immediately, upon receipt by the District, be turned over to the Society in so far as said sums of money shall not exceed the amounts in the budget approved as aforesaid, and all sums received by the Society shall be expended solely for the items approved in the budget as aforesaid. The Society will require by its By-Laws (and will at all times comply with the said provision) that its Treasurer, or such other officer or officers of said Society, if any, having the custody and control of the funds paid over to it by the District, shall enter into a bond in the penal sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) with good and sufficient surety, conditioned to protect said funds. All payments from the Society's funds of whatever origin shall be made directly from the Treasury of the Society. The Society need not obtain the approval of the District as aforesaid to expenditures which it desires to make with monies derived from other sources than the District.

7. The Society shall have its books of account audited annually in the month of January by a certified public accountant and transmit a certified copy of such audit to the Board of Commissioners of the District not later than February 15th, of each year; and with such audit the Society shall also transmit a report showing all expenditures made by it during the preceding calendar year on account of said Zoological Park, all revenues and resources thereof, the number of members of the Society, the donations received, the number of animals in the Park, the chief items of improvement made during the year and such other information as the Commissioners may require. The books of account of the Society shall be at all times open to inspection by the properly authorized auditors of the District.

8. The Society shall not mortgage or encumber or permit any encumbrance upon any building, enclosures, or structures or upon any of its animals or other of its property within said Zoological Park. The Society shall have the right to establish an endowment fund from donations and bequests, which fund, unless otherwise directed by the donors, shall be used solely for the purposes of the Society.

9. The President of the Board of Commissioners of the District shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Directors or Trustees of the Society, and said President of the District and three members of said Board of the District, to be chosen and designated by the President and its Board of Commissioners, shall be ex-officio Governing Members of the Society.

10. The Commissioners of the District and the Heads of Departments thereof shall at all times have access to the grounds, buildings and other enclosures in said Zoological Park for general police visitation and supervision, and for all other lawful purposes. No living trees shall be cut down or removed except by the express authority of the District; but the Society may remove dead trees and such bushes

and undergrowth as it may deem necessary to remove in erecting buildings or preparing enclosures for animals or in making other improvements.

11. No buildings, aviaries, cages or other enclosures for animals may be sold or removed by the Society without the written consent of the District, nor shall any living animals or collections be removed from said Zoological Park for exhibition elsewhere so long as the Society has control and management of said Park without the written consent of the District.

12. All property purchased by the Society with funds provided by the said District shall be the property of said District, provided, however, that the Society shall have the right to improve its collections by the exchange of animals and also by the sale of animals not needed for exhibition. All moneys derived from such exchange or sale of animals shall be used only for the purpose of increasing the number or improving the quality of such animals and collections.

13. All the privileges and concessions which may develop in said Zoological Park such as refreshments, boating, riding animals, the sale of photographs, etc., may be granted by the Society with the approval of the District at such rates and for such time as it may deem best, and the net proceeds thereof, shall be used for and expended in increasing the number and improving the quality of the animals and collections in said Park.

14. Said Zoological Park and its collections shall be free to the public without the payment of any admission fee or gratuity whatsoever for not less than seven hours a day on at least three days each week, to-wit: Saturday, Sunday, and one other day and also on all legal holidays, and at all times to children under fifteen years of age when accompanied by adults, subject to such reasonable regulations as the Society may make. On other days the Society may charge an admission fee to said Park not exceeding fifty cents for each visitor over fifteen years of age, and not exceeding twenty-five cents for each visitor fifteen years old or under when not accompanied by an adult. The proceeds of such admission fees shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of the collections of animals in said Park.

15. This contract shall be and remain in force and effect for a period of twenty-years from the date hereof and unless said District or the Society shall notify in writing the other party hereto at least twelve months prior to the end of said twenty-year period that it does not desire to extend this contract, then this contract shall automatically be extended for an additional period of twenty years, and this contract and all its provisions shall automatically be so extended and shall remain in full force and effect for such additional period of twenty years.

16. WHEREAS, said Act approved June 28, 1923, provides that it shall not be in force in any Forest Preserve District until the question of its adoption shall first have been submitted to the legal voters of such District, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon; and, whereas, said Act has not yet been approved by the legal voters of the District, the parties hereto shall co-operate in securing the approval of the voters of said District to said Act approved June 28, 1923, and the provisions of this contract shall not be effective or binding upon either party hereto, unless and until said Act has been duly adopted or approved, and when said Act is so adopted and approved, this contract shall become effective and be and remain in full force and effect.

17. The parties hereto will execute from time to time such other and further agreements and instruments in writing, if any, and the District will take such cor-

porate action from time to time, if any, as counsel for either party hereto may deem necessary or desirable fully to effectuate all the provisions of this agreement.

18. The term "Act approved June 28, 1923," used herein, means an Act passed by the Illinois Legislature entitled "An Act Concerning Zoological Parks in Forest Preserve Districts" approved June 28, 1923, and any and all laws now or hereinafter in force amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and their respective corporate seals the day and year first above written.

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

By ANTON J. CERMAK
Its President.

Attest:

WILLIAM J. GORMLEY
Its Secretary.

THE CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

By JOHN T. McCUTCHEON,
Its President.

Attest:

JOHN R. MAGILL,
Its Secretary.



THE McCORMICK GIFT

From the Official Proceedings
Forest Preserve District of Cook County

March 8, 1920.

Your Committee (Public Service) concurs in the following recommendation of the Chief Attorney:

HONORABLE PETER REINBERG, *President*,
And BOARD OF FOREST PRESERVE COMMISSIONERS,
of Cook County.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit copy of deed by which property of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick is to be transferred to the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, which deed was agreed upon by the representative of Mrs. McCormick and myself.

I also submit the following data regarding the McCormick tract. The property to be transferred as a donation by Mrs. McCormick comprises 83.13 acres. The streets to be vacated comprise 22.56 acres. Property to be acquired by the District in accordance with condition No. 3 of the deed comprises 41.91 acres.

The District in accordance with the conditions of the gift will have to pay General Taxes due \$2,368.17 and Special Assessments due \$18,168.47, making a total of \$20,536.64.

I recommend that the Board, by adopting this report, authorize the Law Department to accept the deed duly executed on behalf of the District for recording.

Respectfully submitted,
ADOLPH D. WEINER,
Chief Attorney.

THIS INDENTURE made this third day of May, A. D. 1920, by and between Edith Rockefeller McCormick and Harold F. McCormick, her husband, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, parties of the first part, hereinafter called the grantors, and the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, Illinois, a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, party of the second part, hereinafter referred to as the grantee.

WITNESSETH: That the said grantors, in consideration of ten dollars (\$10) and other good and valuable considerations, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby remise, release, alien, convey and confirm unto the said grantee and its successors, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit:

(a) All that part of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), township thirty-nine (39) north, range twelve (12), east of the Third Principal Meridian; lying west of the Desplaines River, except (1) the right of way of the Suburban Electric Railroad; (2) lots one (1) to one hundred twenty-eight (128), both inclusive; lots two hundred twenty-one (221) to two hundred thirty-one (231), both inclusive; lots three

hundred two (302) to three hundred twelve (312), both inclusive, and lots one hundred seventy (170) to one hundred seventy-four (174), both inclusive, in Fifth Division of Riverside, according to the plat of said Division filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, aforesaid, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1914, as document No. 5552824;

(b) That part of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-nine (39) north, range twelve (12) east of the Third Principal Meridian lying north of the Second Addition to Hollywood, except the west five hundred (500) feet of the north two hundred ninety-seven (297) feet of said northwest quarter, and except the east one hundred forty-six and sixty-seven one hundredths (146.67) feet of the west eleven hundred seventy-one (1171) feet of the north two hundred ninety-seven (297) feet of said northwest quarter, and except the right of way of the Suburban Electric Railroad, and except the following lots and blocks situated in McCormick's Addition to Hollywood, according to the plat of said Addition recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, aforesaid, on April 2, 1912, as document No. 5387901, to-wit: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11) in block three (3); all of block four (4); the south twenty-six and three-tenths (26.3) feet of lot four (4), lot five (5) except the south thirteen (13) feet thereof; lots fourteen (14), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) all in block six (6); the west thirty-three and one-third ($33\frac{1}{3}$) feet of lot two (2); the east sixty-six and two-thirds ($66\frac{2}{3}$) feet of lot two (2); the east twenty-six and two-thirds ($26\frac{2}{3}$) feet of lot three (3), the south half of lot seven (7), lots eight (8), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) all in block seven (7); the north thirty-two and one-half ($32\frac{1}{2}$) feet of lot ten (10), the west half of lot thirteen (13), all in block eight (8); lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and seven (7) all in block nine (9); lot four (4) in block ten (10); lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and (4) in block eleven (11); all of block twelve (12).

To have and to hold the said premises unto the said grantee and its successors forever, hereby releasing and waiving all rights under and by virtue of the Homestead Exemption Laws of the State of Illinois.

It is understood and agreed that said premises are conveyed subject to all unpaid taxes and special assessments thereon, all of which unpaid taxes and special assessments shall be paid by the grantee.

It is expressly understood and agreed that the lands hereby conveyed are conveyed by the grantor, Edith Rockefeller McCormick, and accepted by the said grantee on the following express conditions:

Condition One: The property hereby conveyed shall be used and maintained in perpetuity by the grantee as a zoological garden to be known as the Chicago Zoological Garden of the Forest Preserves.

Condition Two: The work of developing said Zoological Garden shall be commenced by the grantee upon the delivery of this deed and shall be prosecuted continuously so that said Garden shall be completed and opened to the public by the grantee as soon as is reasonably possible and in any event within five years from the date hereof.

Condition Three: All of the lands lying within the limits of that part of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35), township thirty-nine (39) north, range twelve (12), east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying north of the Second Addition to Hollywood and not hereby conveyed, and all that part of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-nine (39) north, range twelve (12) east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying west of the Desplaines River, and not hereby conveyed (except the right of way of the Suburban Electric Railroad), and except Lots two hundred twenty-one (221) to two hundred thirty-one (231) both inclusive, and lots three hundred two (302) to three hundred twelve (312), both inclusive, in Fifth Division of Riverside, aforesaid, and except that portion of said northeast quarter heretofore acquired by said grantee) shall be acquired by the said grantee either by purchase or by condemnation as soon as reasonably may be and in any event within five (5) years from the date of this instrument and shall become a part of the said Zoological Garden and shall be maintained in perpetuity as a part thereof.

Condition Four: Said Grantee shall procure the vacation of all streets within the limits of the said tracts of land, to-wit: that part of the northeast quarter of said section thirty-five (35) lying west of the Desplaines River and that part of the northwest quarter of said section thirty-five (35) lying north of the Second Addition to Hollywood within said period of five (5) years and the lands within the limits of said streets shall become a part of said Zoological Garden and shall be maintained in perpetuity as a part thereof, it being agreed however that Golf Road and Forbes Road, shown upon the plats of said McCormick's Addition to Hollywood and said Fifth Division of Riverside may be continued as public streets in the discretion of the grantee.

It is further agreed that in the event of a breach of the foregoing conditions, or of any or either of them, then the title to the lands hereby conveyed, including the title to the lands in all streets which shall pass to the grantee under this deed or pursuant to its provisions, shall revert to the said Edith Rockefeller McCormick and to her heirs, and said Edith Rockefeller McCormick and her heirs shall thereupon have the right to re-enter upon and take possession of the lands hereby conveyed.

The said Edith Rockefeller McCormick for herself and her heirs hereby covenants and agrees to and with the grantee and its successors that if the streets lying within the limits of the tracts particularly described in the foregoing Condition Four of this deed shall hereafter be vacated, and if upon such vacation any right, title or interest in or to the lands in said street shall vest in the said Edith Rockefeller McCormick or her heirs, said Edith Rockefeller McCormick and her heirs shall hold such right, title and interest for the use and benefit of said grantee and its successors, and will upon request convey all such right, title and interest to the said grantee and its successors, to be held in perpetuity as part of said Zoological garden.

Said Harold F. McCormick joins in this conveyance for the purpose of releasing all right, title and interest which he may have in said premises. Said Harold F. McCormick hereby covenants and agrees to join in any conveyance which may hereafter be made by said Edith Rockefeller McCormick or her heirs for the purpose of conveying to the grantee title to the vacated streets as hereinbefore provided.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the grantors have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

..... (SEAL)

..... (SEAL)



AMENDMENTS TO McCORMICK DEED

(Following the defeat of the Zoo project in the first referendum, the Society took up the matter of changes in the above deed with a view to removing features which had been objected to by the Civic Federation of Chicago and other organizations, chiefly the reversion of the property in case the ground should prove, at some future date, to be unsuitable for a Zoological Park. With unfailing generosity, Mrs. McCormick agreed to waive Conditions One, Two, Three and Four of the above deed, and to substitute in their place the following:)

1. A referendum of the voters of Cook County must be had on the Zoological Park project prior to December 1, 1926.

2. If the voters shall reject the Zoological Park project, at the referendum, then the property offered shall revert to Mrs. McCormick or her heirs.

3. If the voters shall accept the Park project at the referendum, the work of developing and constructing a Zoological Park upon the lands conveyed and other adjacent lands, either owned or to be acquired by the Forest Preserve District, shall be begun as soon as the District has legal authority so to do and shall be prosecuted continuously so as to be completed on or before July 31, 1934.

4. If there shall not have been expended \$1,000,000 on the Zoo project prior to July 31, 1934, and the Zoological Gardens, as planned, shall not have been constructed, then the property offered by Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick shall revert to her or her heirs, or in the alternative, the Forest Preserve District shall pay her for said property the sum of \$1,000,000.



LEGISLATIVE ACTS

* * *

House Bill No. 817, Approved June 28, 1923

An Act concerning Zoological Parks in Forest Preserve Districts.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. That the corporate authorities of forest preserve districts, containing a population of two hundred thousand or more, having the control or supervision of any forest preserves, are hereby authorized to erect and maintain within such forest preserves, under the control or supervision of such corporate authorities, edifices to be used for the collection and display of animals as customary in zoological parks, and to collect and display such animals, or to permit the directors or trustees of any zoological society devoted to the purposes aforesaid to erect and maintain a zoological park and to collect and display zoological collections within any forest preserve, now or hereafter under the control or supervision of such forest preserve district, out of funds belonging to such zoological society, or to contract with the directors or trustees of any zoological society on such terms and conditions as may to such corporate authorities seem best, relative to the erection, operation and maintenance of a zoological park and the collection and display of such animals within such forest preserve, out of the tax hereinafter in this Act provided.

Such forest preserve district may charge, or permit such zoological park society to charge, an admission fee not to exceed fifty cents for each visitor over ten years of age and not exceeding twenty-five cents for each visitor of ten years of age or under, the proceeds of such admission fee to be devoted exclusively to the operation and maintenance of such zoological park and the collections therein; *provided*, that all such zoological parks shall be open to the public without charge for at least three days each week, and to the children in actual attendance upon any of the schools in the State at all times.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of constructing and maintaining and caring for any such zoological park and the buildings and grounds thereof and of securing and displaying zoological collections thereon the corporate authorities of any forest preserve district containing a population of two hundred thousand or more are hereby authorized to levy annually a tax on all taxable property in such district as assessed for the purpose of county taxation, of not to exceed three-tenths of one mill on the dollar for a period ending December 31, 1928, and of not to exceed one-tenth of one mill on the dollar thereafter. Said tax shall be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of such forest preserve district and shall be in addition to the maximum of all other taxes which such district is now or may hereafter be authorized to levy upon the aggregate valuation of all taxable property within such district and shall be exclusive of and in addition to the maximum amount of tax such district is now or may hereafter be authorized to levy for general purposes under and by virtue of section 14 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and revealing certain Acts therein named," approved June 27, 1913, in force July 1, 1913, as subsequently amended, or under and by virtue of any other law or laws which may

limit the amount of tax which such district may levy for general purposes. The county clerk of the county in which such forest preserve district is located, in reducing tax levies under the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes," approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as subsequently amended, shall not consider any such tax as a part of the general tax levy for forest preserve purposes, and shall not include the same in the limitation of two (2) per cent of the assessed valuation upon which taxes are required to be extended, and shall not reduce the same under the provisions of said Act. The proceeds of the tax herein authorized shall be kept as a separate fund.

Sec. 3. This Act shall not be in force in any forest preserve district until the question of its adoption shall first have been submitted to the legal voters of such district and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

The question of the adoption of this Act by any forest preserve district having a population of two hundred thousand or more shall be submitted to the legal voters of such district at the first general or special election in and for the entire district to be held after the passage of this Act.

If this Act shall fail to be adopted at the election aforesaid by a majority of the legal voters of any such district voting thereon, the corporate authorities of such district may by resolution direct that the question of the adoption of this Act again be submitted to such legal voters at any general or special election in and for the entire district to be held not less than thirty days from and after the adoption of such resolution. The secretary of any such forest preserve district shall promptly certify the passage of such resolution to the officials charged with the duty of conducting elections within such district and it shall thereupon be the duty of all such election officials to submit the question of the adoption of this Act to such legal voters at such election.

If this Act shall fail to be adopted, at any time at which it is submitted under the requirements of this section, by a majority of the legal voters of any such district voting thereon, then it may be resubmitted from time to time by resolution of the corporate authorities of such district as above provided.

The officials charged with the duty of conducting elections in any such forest preserve district shall give notice of any election provided for in this section by publishing a notice thereof not less than twenty days prior to such election in at least one newspaper of general circulation published in said district. The ballot to be used in such election shall be in substantially the following form:

For the adoption of an Act to authorize the commissioners of the forest preserve district of	YES	
.....to establish and maintain a zoological park and to levy and collect a tax to pay the cost thereof.	NO	

If a majority of such legal voters of any forest preserve district voting thereon at any such election shall vote for the adoption of this Act it shall thereby and thereupon be adopted and shall be in force and effect in such district.

APPROVED June 28, 1923.

House Bill No. 398, Approved June, 1927

For an Act to amend Section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Zoological Parks in Forest Preserve Districts," approved June 18, 1923, in force July 1, 1923, and to repeal Section 3 of said Act.

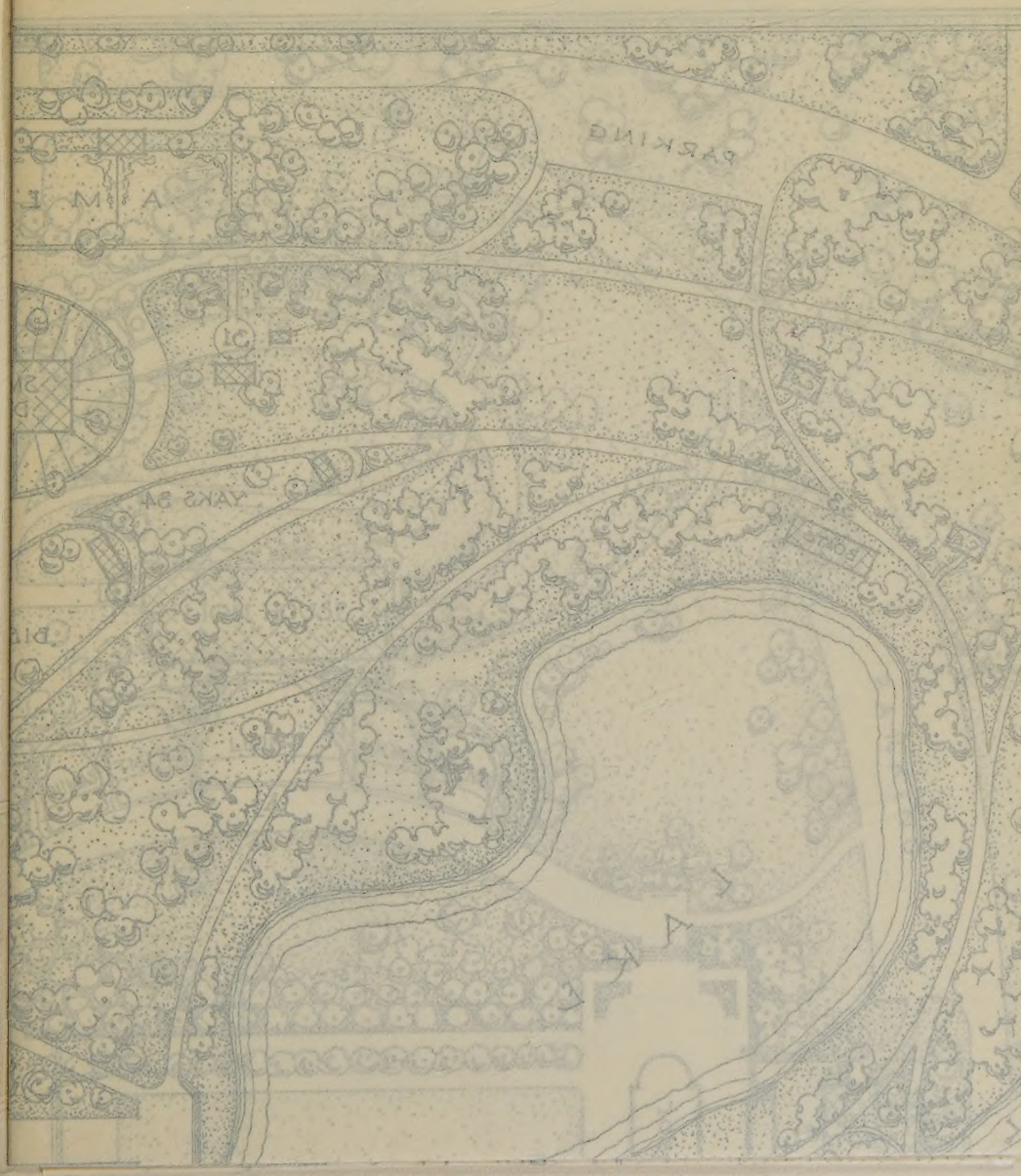
Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of an act entitled "An Act Concerning Zoological Parks in Forest Preserve Districts," approved June 28, 1923, and in force July 1, 1923, is amended to read as follows:

2. For the purpose of constructing and maintaining and caring for any such zoological park and the buildings and grounds thereof and of securing and displaying zoological collections thereon the corporate authorities of any forest preserve district containing a population of two hundred thousand or more are hereby authorized to levy annually a tax on all taxable property in such district as assessed for the purpose of county taxation, of not to exceed three-tenths of one mill on the dollar for a period ending December 31, 1930, and of not to exceed one-tenth of one mill on the dollar thereafter. Said tax shall be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of such forest preserve district and shall be in addition to the maximum of all other taxes and tax rates which such district is now or may thereafter be authorized to levy upon the aggregate valuation of all taxable property within such district and shall be exclusive of and in addition to the maximum amount and rate of taxes such district is now or may hereafter be authorized to levy for general purposes under and by virtue of section 14 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts and repealing certain Acts therein named," approved June 27, 1913, in force July 1, 1913, as subsequently amended, or under and by virtue of any other law or laws which may limit the amount of tax which such district may levy for general purposes. The county clerk of the county in which such forest preserve district is located, in reducing tax levies under the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes," approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as subsequently amended, shall not consider any such tax as a part of the general tax levy for forest preserve purposes, and shall not include the same in the limitation of two (2) per cent of the assessed valuation upon which taxes are required to be extended, and shall not reduce the same under the provisions of said Act. The proceeds of the tax herein authorized shall be kept as a separate fund.

Sec. 2. Section 3 of the aforesaid Act entitled, "An Act Concerning Zoological Parks in Forest Preserve Districts," approved June 28, 1923, and in force July 1, 1923, is hereby repealed.

T H I R T Y





S0-CGR-626

